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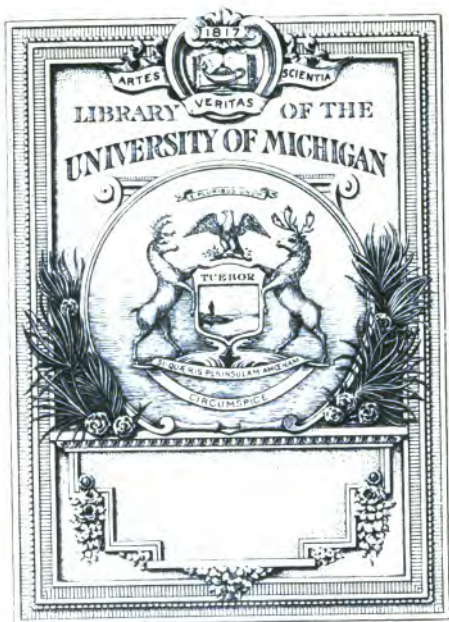
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Oliver Goldsmith.

The Riverside Literature Series

THE GOOD-NATURED MAN SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER

BY

OLIVER GOLDSMITH

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION AND
NOTES BY

THOMAS H. DICKINSON

Assistant Professor of English in the University of Wisconsin



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INTRODUCTION

Goldsmith's Life. Oliver Goldsmith was born into a home of genteel poverty at Pallasmore, in County Longford, Ireland, November 10, 1728. His father, the Reverend Charles Goldsmith, held livings successively at Pallasmore and at Lissoy in Westmeath, and it was in the schools of the surrounding hamlets that Oliver Goldsmith received his first instruction. He passed from the lax tuition of his masters to Trinity College, Dublin, and took his Bachelor of Arts degree February 27, 1749, without having distinguished himself in any way except as an independent and rather irregular student.

The Reverend Charles Goldsmith died during his son's college days. In 1753 Oliver Goldsmith left the home of his widowed mother for the last time, to seek his fortune in the world. Thenceforward we have legends of him in prison at Newcastle, studying medicine at Louvain, playing the flute in Switzerland and in Italy, and conversing with Voltaire and Diderot in Paris. His talents matured slowly; at twenty-three he was projecting a new life in the new world; at twenty-eight he was under-master in the school of Dr. Milner at Peckham; at twenty-nine he was at last definitely enlisted in the struggle for bread in the garrets of eighteenth century Grub Street. Even here his advance was slow, but against the odds of poverty, su-

perificial education, and unpromising personal address, he forged forward by force of preëminent artistic genius to a place in the circle of Johnson and Reynolds and Burke. Now pinched by want, now made rich by a bookseller's stipend, Goldsmith, who never married, lived the fifteen years of his literary success among his cronies of the town, and at the age of forty-five, just when his apprenticeship was over and he could look forward to greater work than he had ever done, he fell a victim to a disease that had first taken hold of him as a result of his early poverty. Goldsmith died April 4, 1774.

Goldsmith as a Writer. He "left scarcely any kind of writing untouched, and touched nothing that he did not adorn," wrote Johnson for Goldsmith's monument. With the single exception of tragedy, Goldsmith undertook at one time or another throughout his life all the forms of composition practiced by his contemporaries. And he was not only efficient in all of these fields; in many of them his work shows a positive advance beyond the achievement of the time. In poetry and romance, the sincerity of Goldsmith's workmanship showed itself in simplicity of expression and purity and tenderness of appeal to the heart; in comedy, it showed itself in a discarding of the comic types of his day for a more genuine presentment of the life of the world in which he lived. *The Citizen of the World* in essay; *The Traveller* and *The Deserted Village* in verse; *The Vicar of Wakefield* in romance; *The Good-Natured Man* and *She Stoops to Conquer* in comedy have maintained a common popularity from

Goldsmith's day to this, and promise to live as long as the language. Even Goldsmith's hack-work is not all unworthy of him, and though in *The Present State of Polite Learning* (his first book, published 1759), *The History of England* (1771), and in his *Animated Nature* (1774) there is displayed the superficiality of the author's learning, these works are saved by the purity of his style and the general sanity of his judgments.

Eighteenth Century Drama. English tragedy reached its height at the end of the sixteenth century in the great plays of the Elizabethan age. A hundred years later, Congreve, Farquhar, and Wycherly dominated the classic age of English comedy. The eighteenth century saw the decline of both tragedy and comedy. Goldsmith and Sheridan gave comedy renewed vitality for the decade of the seventies, but these had no followers who were worthy of their inheritance, and the nineteenth century brought forward no figure who can stand for a moment beside them.

This does not mean that the stage took a smaller part in the life of eighteenth century England than it had taken before, or that theatres were ever better managed. Colley Cibber and Garrick stand without peers as managers, and the latter was the most versatile actor of England, if not of modern times. Yet the rise of the manager and actor saw the decline of the author. Sheridan in *The School for Scandal*, his first play to gain real success, was so fortunate as to act as both author and manager. Garrick was arbitrary master not only of his stage, but also of the form and

structure of all that appeared upon it. From the time of Cibber down to the present, English plays have had to do with the theatre rather than with literature.

The decline of the drama after Wycherly may be recounted in a series of striking phenomena. Setting aside the growing indecency of these early plays, itself a sign of change in literature as well as in society, the first sign of dissolution appeared in the so-called sentimental drama of Steele. Than Steele there has been no more fascinating figure in our literature. Yet his four plays, *The Funeral*, *The Tender Husband*, *The Lying Lover*, *The Conscious Lovers*, took from drama that element of frank vitality that is necessary for its life. Advised by Colley Cibber and influenced by Jeremy Collier, Steele applied to plays the rules of propriety, repose, and good manners that served him so well in writing his sketches and his essays. The second of these plays was "damned for its piety" after a few appearances. The last succeeded in spite of the fact that, as Fielding's Parson Adams says, it contained some things "solemn enough for a sermon." It is a long way from the sentimental comedy of Steele to that sentimental comedy that Goldsmith satirizes, yet the later form was a logical outgrowth of the earlier, and of the spirit of the times.

Not upon Steele should be placed the burden of responsibility for the decline of the drama. There are signs enough that show us that deterioration was to be expected. In the first place, the stage had become less of an organ of public opinion than it had been at the beginning and at the end of the seventeenth century. Steele, who may be called one of the last writers of

the comedy of manners, was also one of the first of the journalists. Newspapers and periodical magazines now sprang up literally by the hundreds to usurp the functions of the play in exposition and commentary on the life of the times. Before the middle of the century, the novel sprang into new popularity, and in the hands of Fielding, himself a dramatist, rose to a power far beyond that of contemporary drama. Partly as a result of this, the dramatists ceased to go to nature for their characters, but used over and over again the stock types of the theatre.

Along with the movement for greater gentility, there had also been a movement, coming from France, for greater regularity in the structure of plays. The old exuberant passion of Shakespeare was displaced by the formalism of Voltaire. Addison's *Cato* (1713) had been built on the regular lines of French tragedy; three decades later, Johnson essayed classical tragedy in *Irene* (1749). The success of the first was more hurtful to English drama than the failure of the latter. English tragedy has never recovered from the debilitating influence of French "regularity." "*Barbarossa* I have read, but I did not cry; at a modern tragedy it is sufficient not to laugh," writes Gray to Thomas Wharton in 1754 concerning a tragedy by Dr. Brown, a friend of Warburton.

For half a century, to use the phrase of Dr. Johnson, "declamation roared whilst passion slept." In 1757, Home, the author of *Douglas*, was hailed as Shakespeare redivivus, but his was but a spark of the divine fire. The most lamentable sign of the dramatic decadence of the times was the contempt into which

Shakespeare had fallen. Garrick, whose *métier* it was, as Mrs. Parsons has said, to fake, not emulate Shakespeare, "corrected" *Romeo and Juliet*, made a pantomime of *The Midsummer-Night's Dream*, introduced topical songs into *A Winter's Tale*, and ended with *Hamlet with alterations*.

In lighter amusement, the eighteenth century had seen the introduction of opera and of farce, both from France. The success of Gay's *Beggar's Opera* (1728) has perhaps never been duplicated. It was followed by a flood of operas of all kinds. Indeed, so popular did spectacular and lyrical effects become that no play, serious or comic, was complete without songs. Samuel Foote (1720-77) and David Garrick (1716-79) were the most successful authors of that comedy of incident and character now known as farce. The plays of the former, *The Minor*, *The Liar*, *The Devil upon Two Sticks*, are almost devoid of plot, but are astonishingly keen studies of eccentric character. The sentimental drama introduced by Steele was continued by Mrs. Centlivre, and found renewed expression in the plays of Moore, Murphy, Whitehead, Hugh Kelly (*False Delicacy*), and Richard Cumberland. It was to combat this last school that Goldsmith essayed a combination of the farce of his contemporary, Samuel Foote, with the comedy of Farquhar and Congreve.

Sentimental Comedy. Sentimental comedy may best be understood by following the campaign against it. Goldsmith has commonly been given credit for this campaign. It is true that as the strongest figure in the movement he deserves the highest honors for its suc-

cess, yet many voices had been raised against sentimental comedy before Goldsmith's. Both Steele and Fielding had recognized the undramatic character of such plays in the phrases quoted in the last section. "Ours is all sentiment, blank-verse and virtue," wrote Colley Cibber in the Epilogue to *Eugenia* (1752). And Garrick had more than once jocosely referred to the theatre as a church (Prologues to *Barbarossa* and *False Delicacy*). Again, in *A Peep Behind the Curtain* (1767) Garrick discusses the "pap and lop-lolly" of our present writers, and makes Sir Macaroni Virtu say, "A playhouse in England is to me as dull as a church and fit only to sleep in." Samuel Foote's plays had always been as far as possible from the sentimental order. On February 15, 1773, before the production of *She Stoops to Conquer*, Foote had brought out at the Haymarket *The Handsome Housemaid, or Piety in Pattens*, "how a maiden of low degree, by the mere effects of morality and virtue, raised herself to riches and honors." This was a burlesque entertainment especially directed against sentimental drama, and hailed later as a "keen satire on the drowsy spirit of our modern comedies."

Goldsmith's Theories of Dramatic Art. In spite of the fact that isolated pens had been turned against the follies of the sentimental school of playwriting, it was not until Goldsmith formulated the attack through his criticism and followed it up in his plays that anything was accomplished. Goldsmith's written principles of dramatic construction may be found in occasional references to the drama in his *The Present*

State of Polite Learning and *The Vicar of Wakefield*, in the essay on *The Strolling Player* in *The Citizen of the World*, in *A Comparison between Laughing and Sentimental Comedy*, contributed to the "Westminster Magazine" in 1772, in the Preface to *The Good-Natured Man*, and in the Dedication to *She Stoops to Conquer*. Goldsmith's bent was not toward tragedy, and in comedy was all away from the comic types of the times and toward the writers of the age of Farquhar and Congreve. Discarding the well-known theatrical types of his contemporaries, he quite consistently went to nature for his models of men and women. All Goldsmith added to nature was the piquant sauce of his own jesting spirit. To "exaggerate the features of folly to render it more thoroughly ridiculous," was his principle of comic satire. In this he was more like Farquhar than like Congreve or Steele, having little of Congreve's brilliancy, and nothing of the latter author's finely tempered humor.

Of course, Goldsmith's practice of his principles aroused immediately accusations of vulgarity and irreverence. Against these charges Goldsmith had long before prepared his answer. "Does the poet paint the absurdities of the vulgar, then he is low: does he exaggerate the features of folly to render it more thoroughly ridiculous, he is then very low," he writes in *The Present State of Polite Learning*. And in his dedication to Johnson he contends, "The greatest wit may be found in a character, without impairing the most unaffected piety." Again, he ridicules the "good, instructive, moral sermons," the modern tragedies, and defends his position by saying, "All the

other comic writers of antiquity aim only at rendering folly or vice ridiculous, but never exalt their characters into buskin'd pomp or make what Voltaire humorously calls a tradesman's tragedy" (*A Comparison between Laughing and Sentimental Comedy*). Against the latter remark Cumberland, the last of the sentimentalists, came forth with a strong rejoinder prefacing his next comedy, *The Cholerick Man* (1775).

The Good-Natured Man. This play was written in the years 1766-67. First offered to Garrick, the all-powerful manager of Drury Lane, it was by him held until the patience of the author was exhausted. Angered by the suggestion that he should modify the play in some essential respects, particularly in the treatment of the character of Lofty, Goldsmith withdrew the manuscript and offered it to George Colman, who had lately become one of the patentees of Covent Garden Theatre. The piece was accepted by Colman, and the date of production was finally set at January 29, 1768. Whatever chances of success a new form of play possessed were discounted by the lack of sympathy of the majority of the actors, and especially by the appearance in Garrick's Drury Lane Theatre, six nights before Goldsmith's play, of an unmixed sentimental comedy by Hugh Kelly entitled *False Delicacy*. This play was received with great applause, and became one of the most popular plays of a decade. When *The Good-Natured Man* finally appeared it was unable to compete with its sentimental rival, and its success was merely nominal. The work of Shuter as Croaker, and Woodward as Lofty, was highly sat-

isfactory, but the play was withdrawn after nine nights. Goldsmith, however, made some £500 out of the stage production and the sale of the copyright.

She Stoops to Conquer. Like experiences accompanied the production of Goldsmith's second play. Finished in 1771, this piece remained in the hands of Colman until the needy author was forced to humble remonstrance. Finally, by the influence of Johnson, who practically compelled the acceptance of the play, a day was set for its production. Meanwhile sentimental comedy had received setbacks in the failure of Kelly's second play, *A Word to the Wise* (1770), and in the increasing ridicule of the writers of prologues and critiques. Though Colman and his actors were again despondent, *She Stoops to Conquer* won an unqualified success on its first production, March 15, 1773. It remains to this day one of the most popular stock comedies on the English stage.

Contemporary Opinions of the Plays. Posterity has had no discordant voice in the chorus of approbation given to Goldsmith's two comedies. And the first has been almost as highly favored as the second. While *She Stoops to Conquer* excels in wit and farcical incident, the earlier play, but little behind in originality in characterization, is even better in epigram and sparkle of lines. In short, the first is less "low" than the second. Nor were contemporary judgments entirely unfavorable toward these plays. Walpole, who had never forgiven Goldsmith for his scarcely veiled attack on his father, Sir Robert Walpole, in *The*

Present State of Polite Learning, is perhaps the most adversely critical. Yet he must admit the merits of *She Stoops to Conquer*. "Dr. Goldsmith has written a comedy — no, it is the lowest of all farces. It is not the subject I condemn, though very vulgar, but the execution. The drift tends to no moral, no edification of any kind. The situations, however, are well imagined, and make one laugh in spite of the grossness of the dialogue, the forced witticisms, and total improbability of the whole plan and conduct. But what disgusts me most is, that though the characters are very low, and aim at low humor, not one of them says a sentence that is natural or marks any character at all."

After reading such a criticism as this, we are glad to see that Samuel Johnson, Goldsmith's friend and the autocrat of the age, was far more favorable. Of *The Good-Natured Man* he says, "It is the best comedy that has appeared since *The Provoked Husband*"; and of *She Stoops to Conquer*, "I know of no comedy for many years that has so much exhilarated an audience; that has answered so much the great aim of comedy, making an audience merry."

Strange to say, it was the scene in *The Good-Natured Man* which to modern readers seems most ludicrous, that proved offensive to the finer sensibilities of the eighteenth century. It is said that when it was decided not to expunge the scene of the bailiffs (Act III) from *The Good-Natured Man*, Colman gave up hope for the piece. And this scene was roundly abused in the coffee-houses and the critical reviews. Even Johnson answered Goldsmith's question concerning a

protégé of his, "Are you going to make a scholar of him?" with the untender satire, "Aye, sir, scholar enough to write a bailiff scene in a comedy." Acceding to the popular demand, this scene was retrenched in the second and succeeding performances of the play, but at the instance of friends "who think in a particular way" it was printed in the published edition. Five years later, so much advance had been made against sentimental comedy that "by particular desire" the scene of the bailiffs was returned (May 3, 1773). To this day this scene is the most popular in the play.

Sources of Goldsmith's Plays. In noting the sources of Goldsmith's plays and the resemblances between them and other plays, French and English, that were accessible to the author, it should always be remembered that Goldsmith was an original genius, and no wealth of sources could provide the particular works left by his hands. These can be explained only by the undoubted genius of the man. On the other hand, we need not ignore the fact that Goldsmith was not in the strict sense an innovator in any line of composition. No English writer has been better able to adapt the work of other men to the purposes of his own art. That Goldsmith was well acquainted with French and English drama, there can be no doubt, and just as he made himself free to take incidents from his life and incorporate them in fiction, and to repeat in several different works a sentence that pleased him, he took his play subjects where he found them and moulded them to artistic form under his own hand.

The title *The Good-Natured Man* is derived from

a character appearing in Goldsmith's own *Life of Richard Nash* (1762). Years before, Fielding had written a comedy with this very title, but the play had not been performed at the time Goldsmith wrote, and he was probably not acquainted with it. Comparison is also made between this title and the anonymous French *L'Ami de tout le Monde* (1673).

The character of the hero of this play can hardly be said to be patterned after Goldsmith himself, yet the author parallels his own distinguishing characteristics in the play, and there is a note of personal philosophy in the words, "There are some faults so nearly allied to excellence, that we can scarce weed out the vice without eradicating the virtue" (Act I).

Not Honeywood, but Croaker and Lofty are the two most successful characters in this comedy. Goldsmith has been given credit for originating these characters; this credit we cannot grant him. Goldsmith is said to have admitted to Johnson that he was indebted for his Croaker to Suspirius in the latter's *Rambler* (No. 59). Just what a confession of this kind is worth when given under the peculiar duress of Ursa Major is a question. Striking similarity has been found to exist between three of the characters of this play, Croaker, Leontine, and Olivia, and characters in the French comedy, *Le Grondeur*, by Brueys and Palaprat (1692). That Goldsmith knew this play at the time is extremely probable, but not certain, though it is known that five years later, after the appearance of *She Stoops to Conquer* he adapted a portion of Sedley's version of it for Shuter under the title *The Grumbler*.

Lofty is by no means a new figure to the stage of

Goldsmith's time. The part of the affected fop was in fact invented by Etheridge in his *Sir Fopling Flutter*, and the part appears frequently in the simpering "macaronies" of the eighteenth century stage in Lord Foppington of Cibber's *Careless Husband*, in the Sir Novelty Fashion of Cibber's *Love's Last Shift*, in the Tom Fashion of Vanbrugh's *Relapse*, and of Lee's *Man of Quality*, and in Daffodil of *The Male-Coquette*. The name Sir Thomas Lofty was used as recently as 1764 in Foote's *The Patron*. It may even be said that the bragging fop is the eighteenth century correspondent to the Latin and Elizabethan braggart captain of the *Miles Gloriosus* type. Another play by the French Brueys provides a French prototype of Lofty. This is *L'Important de la Cour*, produced December 16, 1693, and dealing with a coxcomb who pretends to extraordinary influence at court and in high society.

An early critic of the play (in "The London Magazine" for February, 1768) compares the scene with the bailiffs with a scene in Racine's *Les Plaideurs*; the scene in which Honeywood attempts alternately to espouse the opinions of Mr. and Mrs. Croaker with a scene in Molière's *L'Avare*; Honeywood's soliciting of Miss Richland in favor of Lofty is compared with *Le Dissipateur* by Dr. Touche. These similarities must not be pushed too far; neither must they be ignored. Other similarities are no less striking. Lofty's detection and embarrassment should be compared with a like scene from Fielding's *The Wedding Day*. The episode of Croaker's son Leontine and his supposed sister from the Continent is closely paralleled in *The*

Counterfeit Bridegroom (1677), which itself was probably altered by Mrs. Behn from Middleton's *No Wit, No Help, Like a Woman's*.

In character, plot, and treatment, *She Stoops to Conquer* is in every way more original than *The Good-Natured Man*. The title of the play was paraphrased from a line in Dryden, an author whose works Goldsmith knew and loved, —

But kneels to conquer, and but stoops to rise.

This really excellent title was not chosen until the last minute, the favorite suggestion up to this time having been that of Reynolds, "The Belle's Stratagem," by adaptation from Farquhar's *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707). This title was later taken by Mrs. Cowley for one of her comedies, which has, by the way, some points of similarity with Goldsmith's play.

It is probable that Goldsmith was not willing to accept Reynolds's suggestion for a title on account of the already striking similarities between his own play and that of Farquhar. In each play, the leading male parts are taken by two young men, Marlow and Hastings corresponding with Aimwell and Archer, who come down from London to make conquests in the country. In each the action presumably takes place in an inn, and in each the innkeeper has a daughter to whom love is made under false pretenses; in the earlier play, by the young man's stratagem, in Goldsmith's play, by the stratagem of the young woman. In each a valuable casket is used for comic effect. Finally, Goldsmith mentions Cherry, the innkeeper's daughter, and the play itself in his own play. These

points are not sufficient to show indebtedness. They do reveal, however, a plausible reason why Goldsmith was unwilling to call his play "The Belle's Stratagem." There are words in the Epilogue first printed in *Miscellaneous Works* (1801) which seem to reveal a particular appropriateness in the title finally chosen :

No high-life scenes, no sentiment;— the creature
Still stoops among the low to copy nature.

These words seem to give the title a double meaning, for they indicate that not Miss Hardcastle alone was stooping, but that "stoops to conquer" provides Goldsmith's own apology for the particular form of drama which he composed.

* Of all the characters in this play, the most unconventional are those of Mrs. Hardcastle and her son Tony. These were almost completely new to the English stage, the only known prototypes being the Widow Blackacre and her son Jerry of Wycherly's *The Plain Dealer*; there is a possibility that the latter widow was an imitation of the Countess in Racine's comedy, *Les Plaideurs*, mentioned above. One circumstance supports the theory that *The Plain Dealer* was in Goldsmith's mind when writing his play, and that is a parallel in the episode of the theft of the jewels. Such a theft is also made a comedy expedient in Molière's *L'Avare*. Fitzgerald in *A New History of the English Stage* (vol. ii) tries to make it appear that Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle and their son Tony are patterned after Mr. and Mrs. Aircastle and their son Toby in Foote's *The Cozeners*. As a matter of fact, *The Cozeners* had its first appearance in the summer of 1774

(9th performance August 3). Foote was a famous plagiarist, and on him must rest the imputation of the borrowing. These three characters remain Goldsmith's most original contribution to the gallery of the stage.

More interesting than the pursuit of literary sources is it to discover that two episodes of *She Stoops to Conquer* are based on incidents in the author's own life. These are the mistaking of a private house for an inn, which is an essential factor of the plot, and is based on a youthful experience of Goldsmith's while still in his native Ireland; the other is an allusion to the tying of Mr. Hardcastle's wig to a chair, a trick that had been played on Goldsmith while he was writing the play. Both these incidents are told in some detail in Forster's *Life of Goldsmith*.

Goldsmith as a Playwright. The merits of Goldsmith as a playwright lie close to the surface, and are easily discernible by a sympathetic reader. They are made more manifest when one studies, as we have done, the conditions under which the average drama of his day was written. In the larger matters of structure and design, hardly an adverse criticism can be made of these plays. The development of the story is steady, unforced, and transparent from beginning to end. One of Goldsmith's greatest gifts was clearness of perception and expression. Whatever his opinion may have been of language as an obscurer of thought, his own practice was to make language richly expressive. His peculiar theories of *vis comica* precluded the treatment in his plays of those tenderer and more humane characteristics that we find in his essays and

poems. He who limits his reading to Goldsmith's plays sees only half the man. But within the limits of the plays, Goldsmith was rigorously consistent with his foreordained principles. His art of the stage was something more than a return from stage types to nature; it depended upon an exaggeration of nature for the purposes of the ludicrous. From these principles grew all those characteristics for which Goldsmith's plays were early condemned. They led naturally to farce and to a straining of the verities. So the scene of the bailiffs and Croaker's letter scene in *The Good-Natured Man* must be judged merely as they make the audience merry; and Tony's journey down Featherbed Lane, forty miles away to his father's back yard, can be considered true only in Farce, the fact that such an event is said to have happened not serving in the least to make it veracious.

Though far ahead of the comedy of his time, Goldsmith's comedy does not reach the glories of the comedy of the Restoration age. Only once again, and that with the diminished lustre of a Sheridan, did English comedy show anything of the brilliancy, wit, epigram, and marvelous balance of the "poets of the last age." While Goldsmith's second play gained in incident, and therefore, from the modern point of view, in acting quality, it lost greatly in polish, repartee, and that real gentility that marked the prime of English as well as of French comedy. In short, had Goldsmith lived a century earlier, *The Good-Natured Man* would have been hailed as a better play than its successor. As it occurred, *The Good-Natured Man*, which was the more decorous, was lost amid the inanity of a sentimental

drama it was not vigorous enough successfully to combat. *She Stoops to Conquer*, more lusty with forces of laughter, effectively demolished the old comedy, and assumed an abiding place on the English stage.

To the student of drama it seems strange that there did not proceed from these plays of Goldsmith a new school of dramatists to do for drama what the romanticists were to do for poetry. For here certainly were the clear insight, the honest judgment, the sympathy with nature, the constructive imagination, that are essential to great literary movements. But Goldsmith was not the father of a school. It was his lot to stand as one of the last figures in an outgoing era, rather than as a prophet of the new age. In his verse there were keen, unmotivated strains of a new romantic uplift. Yet he accepted without question the formulas of the age of Johnson. In drama he was an isolated reformer whose task was destined never to be completed. And so it chanced that the dramatic movement of which he was a part must be considered as the last flowering of a literary epoch which was even then coming to a close. Not since the death of Congreve had the promise for comedy been brighter than in 1773. But Goldsmith died before he could write another play, and Sheridan, after writing two comedies, went to pieces, and he had no successor.

THE GOOD-NATURED MAN

PREFACE

WHEN I undertook to write a comedy, I confess I was strongly prepossessed in favor of the poets of the last age,¹ and strove to imitate them. The term, *genteel comedy*, was then unknown amongst us, and little more was desired by an audience, than nature and humor, in whatever walks of life they were most conspicuous. The author of the following scenes never imagined that more would be expected of him, and therefore to delineate character has been his principal aim. Those who know anything of composition, are sensible that, in pursuing humor, it will sometimes lead us into the recesses of the mean; I was even tempted to look for it in the master of a sponging-house;² but in deference to the public taste, grown of late, perhaps, too delicate, the scene of the bailiffs was retrenched in the representation. In deference also to the judgment of a few friends, who think in a particular way, the scene is here restored. The author submits it to the reader in his closet; and hopes that too much refinement will not banish humor and character from ours, as it has already done from the French theatre. Indeed, the French comedy is now become so very elevated and sentimental, that it has not only banished humor and Molière from the stage, but it has banished all spectators too.

Upon the whole, the author returns his thanks to the public for the favorable reception which the *Good-Natured Man* has met with; and to Mr. Colman³ in particular, for his kindness to it. It may not also be improper to assure any, who shall hereafter write for the theatre, that merit, or supposed merit, will ever be a sufficient passport to his protection.

¹ **poets of the last age**: In Letter xl of *The Citizen of the World* Goldsmith states the grounds of his preference for the "poets of the last age." Here "poets" includes "dramatists."

² **sponging-house**: A victualing house where prisoners for debt were kept pending settlement.

³ **to Mr. Colman . . . for his kindness**: Here Goldsmith can hardly be sincere, as it is well known he felt little gratitude to Colman.

PROLOGUE ¹

WRITTEN BY DR. JOHNSON, SPOKEN BY MR. BENSLEY.²

PRESS'D by the load of life, the weary mind
Surveys the general toil of human kind ;
With cool submission joins the laboring train,
And social sorrow loses half its pain :
Our anxious bard, without complaint, may share
This bustling season's epidemic care,
Like Cæsar's pilot,³ dignified by fate,
Toss'd in one common storm with all the great ;
Distress'd alike, the statesman and the wit,
When one a borough courts, and one the pit.
The busy candidates for power and fame,
Have hopes, and fears, and wishes, just the same ;
Disabled both to combat, or to fly,
Must hear all taunts, and hear without reply.
Uncheck'd, on both loud rabbles vent their rage,
As mongrels bay the lion in a cage.

¹ **Prologue:** This prologue, which reveals unusual melancholy, was the only piece of Johnson's work given to the public in 1768. As first printed the fifth line read "our little bard," but at Goldsmith's request these words were changed. Writers of prologues were not always complimentary. So Garrick refers to an author's play as "his poetic brat." (Prologue to *Eugenia*.)

² **Mr. Bensley:** Robert Bensley (1738-1817) was given his first engagement by Garrick at Drury Lane in 1765. He then went over to Covent Garden. His *Iago* and *Malvolio* were said to be very good.

³ **Cæsar's pilot :** The reference is to a story told by Plutarch of Cæsar's voyage across the Adriatic before making battle with Pompey.

Th' offended burgess hoards his angry tale,
For that blest year when all that vote may rail;
Their schemes of spite the poet's foes dismiss,
Till that glad night when all that hate may hiss.
"This day the powder'd curls and golden coat,"
Says swelling Crispin,¹ "begg'd a cobbler's vote."
"This night, our wit," the pert apprentice cries,
"Lies at my feet — I hiss him, and he dies."
The great, 't is true, can charm th' electing tribe;
The bard may supplicate, but cannot bribe.
Yet, judged by those whose voices ne'er were sold,
He feels no want of ill-persuading gold;
But, confident of praise, if praise be due,
Trusts without fear, to merit, and to you.

¹ Crispin : A Christian martyr of Rome who became the patron saint of shoemakers. The term is here synonymous with "shoemaker."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

MEN

<i>Mr. Honeywood</i>		Mr. Powell.
<i>Croaker</i>		Mr. Shuter.
<i>Lofty</i>		Mr. Woodward.
<i>Sir William Honeywood</i>		Mr. Clarke.
<i>Leontine</i>		Mr. Bensley.
<i>Jarvis</i>		Mr. Dunstall.
<i>Butler</i>		Mr. Cushing.
<i>Bailiff</i>		Mr. R. Smith.
<i>Dubardieu</i>		Mr. Holtom.
<i>Postboy</i>		Mr. Quick.

WOMEN

<i>Miss Richland</i>		Mrs. Bulkley.
<i>Olivia</i>		Mrs. Mattocks.
<i>Mrs. Croaker</i>		Mrs. Pitt.
<i>Garnet</i>		Mrs. Green.
<i>Landlady</i>		Mrs. White.

SCENE — London

THE GOOD-NATURED MAN

ACT THE FIRST

Scene, AN APARTMENT IN YOUNG HONEYWOOD'S HOUSE.

Enter Sir William Honeywood and Jarvis.

Sir William. Good Jarvis, make no apologies for this honest bluntness. Fidelity like yours is the best excuse for every freedom.

Jarvis. I can't help being blunt, and being very angry, too, when I hear you talk of disinheriting so good, so worthy a young gentleman as your nephew, my master. All the world loves him.¹

Sir William. Say rather, that he loves all the world ; that is his fault.

Jarvis. I am sure there is no part of it more dear to him than you are, though he has not seen you since he was a child.

Sir William. What signifies this affection to me, or how can I be proud of a place in a heart where every sharper and coxcomb find an easy entrance ?

Jarvis. I grant you that he is rather too good-natured ; that he's too much every man's man ; that he laughs this minute with one, and cries the next with another ; but whose instructions may he thank for all this ?

Sir William. Not mine, sure ? My letters to him.

¹ All the world loves him : In Mr. Burchell's account of the character of Sir William Thornhill in *The Vicar of Wakefield* (chap. iii), similar sentiments are expressed.

during my employment in Italy taught him only that philosophy which might prevent, not defend, his errors.

Jarvis. Faith, begging your honor's pardon, I'm sorry they taught him any philosophy at all; it has only served to spoil him. This same philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an arrant jade on a journey. For my own part, whenever I hear him mention the name on't, I'm always sure he's going to play the fool.

Sir William. Don't let us ascribe his faults to his philosophy, I entreat you. No, Jarvis, his good nature arises rather from his fears of offending the importunate, than his desire of making the deserving happy.

Jarvis. What it rises from, I don't know. But, to be sure, everybody has it that asks for it.

Sir William. Ay, or that does not ask it. I have been now for some time a concealed spectator¹ of his follies, and find them as boundless as his dissipation.

Jarvis. And yet, faith, he has some fine name or other for them all. He calls his extravagance generosity; and his trusting everybody, universal benevolence. It was but last week he went security for a fellow whose face he scarce knew, and that he called an act of exalted mu — mu — munificence; ay, that was the name he gave it.

Sir William. And upon that I proceed, as my last effort, though with very little hopes to reclaim him. That very fellow has just absconded, and I have taken up the security. Now, my intention is to involve him in fictitious distress, before he has plunged himself into real calamity; to arrest him for that very debt;²

¹ concealed spectator: Note the similarity here to *The Vicar of Wakefield*, in which also there is an uncle named Sir William who secretly watches the fortunes of his family.

² arrest him for . . . debt: Goldsmith himself had been

to clap an officer upon him, and then let him see which of his friends will come to his relief.

Jarvis. Well, if I could but any way see him thoroughly vexed, every groan of his would be music to me ; yet, faith, I believe it impossible. I have tried to fret him myself every morning these three years ; but instead of being angry, he sits as calmly to hear me scold, as he does to his hair-dresser.

Sir William. We must try him once more, however, and I'll go this instant to put my scheme into execution ; and I don't despair of succeeding, as, by your means, I can have frequent opportunities of being about him, without being known. What a pity it is, Jarvis, that any man's good-will to others should produce so much neglect of himself as to require correction ! Yet we must touch his weaknesses with a delicate hand. There are some faults so nearly allied to excellence, that we can scarce weed out the vice without eradicating the virtue. [Exit.

Jarvis. Well, go thy ways, Sir William Honeywood. It is not without reason, that the world allows thee to be the best of men. But here comes his hopeful nephew ; the strange, good-natured, foolish, open-hearted — And yet, all his faults are such that one loves him still the better for them.

Enter Honeywood.

Honeywood. Well, Jarvis, what messages from my friends this morning ?

Jarvis. You have no friends.

Honeywood. Well, from my acquaintance then ?

Jarvis. (*Pulling out bills.*) A few of our usual cards of compliment, that's all. This bill from your arrested for debt in 1764, and was held prisoner in his own house until released by the good offices of Johnson.

tailor; this from your mercer; and this from the little broker in Crooked-lane.¹ He says he has been at a great deal of trouble to get back the money you borrowed.

Honeywood. That I don't know; but I am sure we were at a great deal of trouble in getting him to lend it.

Jarvis. He has lost all patience.

Honeywood. Then he has lost a very good thing.

Jarvis. There's that ten guineas you were sending to the poor gentleman and his children in the Fleet.² I believe they would stop his mouth for a while at least.

Honeywood. Ay, Jarvis, but what will fill their mouths in the mean time? Must I be cruel because he happens to be importunate; and, to relieve his avarice, leave them to insupportable distress?

Jarvis. 'Sdeath! Sir, the question now is how to relieve yourself; yourself. — Haven't I reason to be out of my senses, when I see things going at sixes and sevens?

Honeywood. Whatever reason you may have for being out of your senses, I hope you'll allow that I'm not quite unreasonable for continuing in mine.

Jarvis. You are the only man alive in your present situation that could do so. Everything upon the waste! There's Miss Richland and her fine fortune gone already, and upon the point of being given to your rival.

Honeywood. I'm no man's rival.

¹ Crooked-lane : Cannon Street, London ; a street of small shops, mentioned also in *She Stoops to Conquer* (Act II).

² the Fleet : A famous London prison dating from very early times.

Jarvis. Your uncle in Italy preparing to disinherit you; your own fortune almost spent; and nothing but pressing creditors, false friends, and a pack of drunken servants that your kindness has made unfit for any other family.

Honeywood. Then they have the more occasion for being in mine.

Jarvis. Soh! What will you have done with him that I caught stealing your plate in the pantry? In the fact; I caught him in the fact.

Honeywood. In the fact? If so, I really think that we should pay him his wages, and turn him off.

Jarvis. He shall be turned off at Tyburn,¹ the dog; we'll hang him, if it be only to frighten the rest of the family.

Honeywood. No, Jarvis; it's enough that we have lost what he has stolen; let us not add to it the loss of a fellow-creature!

Jarvis. Very fine! well, here was the footman just now, to complain of the butler; he says he does most work, and ought to have most wages.

Honeywood. That's but just; though perhaps here comes the butler to complain of the footman.

Jarvis. Ay, it's the way with them all, from the scullion to the privy-counsellor. If they have a bad master, they keep quarrelling with him; if they have a good master, they keep quarrelling with one another.

Enter Butler, drunk.

Butler. Sir, I'll not stay in the family with Jonathan; you must part with him, or part with me, that's the ex — ex — exposition of the matter, sir.

¹ turned off at Tyburn : Tyburn was the regular place of execution near London. Hanging was in these days the not unusual punishment for petty crimes. See *The Vicar of Wakefield* (chap. xv), "Don't you know, now, I could hang you all for this?"

Honeywood. Full and explicit enough. But what's his fault, good Philip?

Butler. Sir, he's given to drinking, sir, and I shall have my morals corrupted by keeping such company.

Honeywood. Ha! ha! he has such a diverting way—

Jarvis. Oh, quite amusing.

Butler. I find my wine's a-going, sir; and liquors don't go without moutha, sir; I hate a drunkard, sir!

Honeywood. Well, well, Philip, I'll hear you upon that another time; so go to bed now.

Jarvis. To bed! let him go to the devil!

Butler. Begging your honor's pardon, and begging your pardon, master Jarvis, I'll not go to bed, nor to the devil neither. I have enough to do to mind my cellar. I forgot, your honor, Mr. Croaker is below. I came on purpose to tell you.

Honeywood. Why did n't you show him up, block-head?

Butler. Show him up, sir? With all my heart, sir. Up or down, all's one to me. [Exit.]

Jarvis. Ay, we have one or other of that family in this house from morning till night. He comes on the old affair, I suppose. The match between his son, that's just returned from Paris, and Miss Richland, the young lady he's guardian to.

Honeywood. Perhaps so. Mr. Croaker, knowing my friendship for the young lady, has got it into his head that I can persuade her to what I please.

Jarvis. Ah! if you loved yourself but half as well as she loves you, we should soon see a marriage that would set all things to rights again.

Honeywood. Love me! Sure, Jarvis, you dream. No, no; her intimacy with me never amounted to more than friendship—mere friendship. That she is the most

lovely woman that ever warmed the human heart with desire, I own. But never let me harbor a thought of making her unhappy, by a connection with one so unworthy her merits as I am. No, Jarvis, it shall be my study to serve her, even in spite of my wishes; and to secure her happiness, though it destroys my own.

Jarvis. Was ever the like! I want patience.

Honeywood. Besides, Jarvis, though I could obtain Miss Richland's consent, do you think I could succeed with her guardian, or Mrs. Croaker, his wife; who, though both very fine in their way, are yet a little opposite in their dispositions, you know.

Jarvis. Opposite enough, Heaven knows! the very reverse of each other; she, all laugh and no joke; he, always complaining and never sorrowful; a fretful, poor soul, that has a new distress for every hour in the four-and-twenty—

Honeywood. Hush, hush, he's coming up, he'll hear you.

Jarvis. One whose voice is a passing bell¹—

Honeywood. Well, well; go, do.

Jarvis. A raven that bodes nothing but mischief; a coffin and cross-bones; a bundle of rue; a sprig of deadly nightshade; a — (*Honeywood, stopping his mouth at last, pushes him off.*) [Exit Jarvis.]

Honeywood. I must own, my old monitor is not entirely wrong. There is something in my friend Croaker's conversation that quite depresses me. His very mirth is an antidote to all gaiety, and his appearance has a stronger effect on my spirits than an undertaker's shop. — Mr. Croaker, this is such a satisfaction —

Enter Croaker.

Croaker. A pleasant morning to Mr. Honeywood,

¹ a passing bell : a bell tolling for the dying.

and many of them. How is this! You look most shockingly to-day, my dear friend. I hope this weather does not affect your spirits. To be sure, if this weather continues—I say nothing. But God send we be all better this day three months!

Honeywood. I heartily concur in the wish, though, I own, not in your apprehensions.

Croaker. May be not. Indeed, what signifies what weather we have in a country going to ruin like ours? Taxes rising and trade falling. Money flying out of the kingdom, and Jesuits¹ swarming into it. I know at this time no less than a hundred and twenty-seven Jesuits between Charing Cross² and Temple Bar.³

Honeywood. The Jesuits will scarce pervert you or me, I should hope.

Croaker. May be not. Indeed, what signifies whom they pervert in a country that has scarce any religion to lose? I'm only afraid for our wives and daughters.

Honeywood. I have no apprehensions for the ladies, I assure you.

¹ **Jesuits** : The Jesuits were the bogies of the eighteenth century. "Have I been all this time entertaining a Jesuit in parson's clothes!" says a character in *The Vicar of Wakefield* (chap. xix). At this time the Jesuits offered no problem in politics nearer than in Japan.

² **Charing Cross** : A monument built in imitation of the cross of stone erected, 1291-94, at what is now the junction of the Strand, Whitehall, and Cockspur Street, to Eleanor, Queen of Edward I, marking the last stage of the funeral procession to Westminster Abbey. The plot of ground surrounding the cross is now pretty well absorbed in Trafalgar Square. To-day it is the point of the Charing Cross Railway Station. "I think the full tide of human existence is at Charing Cross." Johnson. (Hill's *Boswell*, vol. ii, p. 386.)

³ **Temple Bar** : Up to 1878 a gateway separating the Strand from Fleet Street, and the old city of London from the city of Westminster. Not far from the rendezvous of Johnson's circle.

Croaker. May be not. Indeed, what signifies whether they be perverted or no? The women in my time were good for something. I have seen a lady dressed from top to toe in her own manufactures formerly. But now-a-days, the devil a thing of their own manufacture's about them, except their faces.

Honeywood. But, however these faults may be practised abroad, you don't find them at home, either with Mrs. Croaker, Olivia, or Miss Richland.

Croaker. The best of them will never be canonized for a saint when she's dead. By the bye, my dear friend, I don't find this match between Miss Richland and my son much relished, either by one side or t'other.

Honeywood. I thought otherwise.

Croaker. Ah, Mr. Honeywood, a little of your fine serious advice to the young lady might go far: I know she has a very exalted opinion of your understanding.

Honeywood. But would not that be usurping an authority that more properly belongs to yourself?

Croaker. My dear friend, you know but little of my authority at home. People think, indeed, because they see me come out in the morning thus, with a pleasant face, and to make my friends merry, that all's well within. But I have cares that would break an heart of stone. My wife has so encroached upon every one of my privileges, that I'm now no more than a mere lodger in my own house.

Honeywood. But a little spirit exerted on your side might perhaps restore your authority.

Croaker. No, though I had the spirit of a lion! I do rouse sometimes. But what then? Always haggling and haggling. A man is tired of getting the better before his wife is tired of losing the victory.

Honeywood. It's a melancholy consideration indeed, that our chief comforts often produce our greatest anxieties, and that an increase of our possessions is but an inlet to new disquietudes.

Croaker. Ah, my dear friend, these were the very words of poor Dick Doleful to me not a week before he made away with himself. Indeed, Mr. Honeywood, I never see you but you put me in mind of poor Dick. Ah, there was merit neglected for you! and so true a friend! we loved each other for thirty years, and yet he never asked me to lend him a single farthing.

Honeywood. Pray what could induce him to commit so rash an action at last?

Croaker. I don't know; some people were malicious enough to say it was keeping company with me; because we used to meet now and then, and open our hearts to each other. To be sure, I loved to hear him talk, and he loved to hear me talk; poor dear Dick! He used to say that Croaker rhymed to joker; and so we used to laugh — Poor Dick! (*Going to cry.*)

Honeywood. His fate affects me.

Croaker. Ay, he grew sick of this miserable life, where we do nothing but eat and grow hungry, dress and undress, get up and lie down; while reason, that should watch like a nurse by our side, falls as fast asleep as we do.

Honeywood. To say a truth, if we compare that part of life which is to come by that which we have past, the prospect is hideous.¹

¹ the prospect is hideous: "If I should judge of that part of life which lies before me, by that which I have already seen, the prospect is hideous." *The Citizen of the World*, Letter lxxiii.

Croaker. Life at the greatest and best is but a froward child, that must be humored and coaxed a little till it falls asleep, and then all the care is over.

Honeywood. Very true, sir; nothing can exceed the vanity of our existence but the folly of our pursuits. We wept when we came into the world, and every day tells us why.

Croaker. Ah, my dear friend, it is a perfect satisfaction to be miserable with you. My son Leontine shan't lose the benefit of such fine conversation. I'll just step home for him. I am willing to show him so much seriousness in one scarce older than himself. And what if I bring my last letter to the *Gazetteer*,¹ on the increase and progress of earthquakes?² It will amuse us, I promise you. I there prove how the late earthquake is coming round to pay us another visit, from London to Lisbon, from Lisbon to the Canary Islands, from the Canary Islands to Palmyra, from Palmyra to Constantinople, and so from Constantinople back to London again. [Exit.

Honeywood. Poor Croaker! His situation deserves the utmost pity. I shall scarce recover my spirits these three days. Sure, to live upon such terms, is worse than death itself. And yet, when I consider my

¹ *Gazetteer* : *The Gazetteer and London Daily Advertiser*, 1754 and following.

² *earthquakes* : Earthquakes were held to come as retribution for sins of society. So the London earthquake of 1750 and the Lisbon earthquake of 1755 caused a sensation that lasted a score of years. As a result of the latter and the preaching of Whitefield, masquerades were almost discontinued. In 1762 Walpole writes, "We have never recovered masquerades since the earthquake at Lisbon," and in 1768 he says of a masquerade at Ranelagh, "The bishops will call this giving an earthquake."

own situation, — a broken fortune, a hopeless passion, friends in distress, the wish but not the power to serve them — (*Pausing and sighing.*)

Enter Butler.

Butler. More company below, sir; Mrs. Croaker and Miss Richland; shall I show them up? But they 're showing up themselves. [*Exit.*

Enter Mrs. Croaker and Miss Richland.

Miss Richland. You 're always in such spirits.

Mrs. Croaker. We have just come, my dear Honeywood, from the auction.¹ There was the old deaf dowager, as usual, bidding like a fury against herself. And then so curious in antiques! herself, the most genuine piece of antiquity in the whole collection.

Honeywood. Excuse me, ladies, if some uneasiness from friendship makes me unfit to share in this good-humor: I know you 'll pardon me.

Mrs. Croaker. I vow he seems as melancholy as if he had taken a dose of my husband this morning. Well, if Richland here can pardon you, I must.

Miss Richland. You would seem to insinuate, madam, that I have particular reasons for being disposed to refuse it.

Mrs. Croaker. Whatever I insinuate, my dear, don't be so ready to wish an explanation.

Miss Richland. I own I should be sorry Mr. Honeywood's long friendship and mine should be misunderstood.

Honeywood. There's no answering for others,

¹ the auction: A favorite diversion of eighteenth century people of quality. Note that Tony in *She Stoops to Conquer* is first seen with an auctioneer's mallet in his hand. See *The School for Scandal*, Act IV, Sc. 1.

madam. But I hope you 'll never find me presuming to offer more than the most delicate friendship may readily allow.

Miss Richland. And I shall be prouder of such a tribute from you than the most passionate professions from others.

Honeywood. My own sentiments, madam : friendship is a disinterested commerce between equals ; love, an abject intercourse between tyrants and slaves.

Miss Richland. And, without a compliment, I know none more disinterested, or more capable of friendship, than Mr. Honeywood.

Mrs. Croaker. And, indeed, I know nobody that has more friends, at least among the ladies. Miss Fruzz, Miss Oddbody, and Miss Winterbottom, praise him in all companies. As for Miss Biddy Bundle, she's his professed admirer.

Miss Richland. Indeed ! an admirer ! I did not know, sir, you were such a favorite there. But is she seriously so handsome ? Is she the mighty thing talked of ?

Honeywood. The town, madam, seldom begins to praise a lady's beauty till she's beginning to lose it. (*Smiling.*)

Mrs. Croaker. But she's resolved never to lose it, it seems. For as her natural face decays, her skill improves in making the artificial one. Well, nothing diverts me more than one of those fine old dressy things, who thinks to conceal her age by everywhere exposing her person ; sticking herself up in the front of a side-box ; ¹ trailing

¹ front of a side-box ; From Dobson's notes to his *Selections from Steele* we learn that early in the century it had been the custom for men to sit in the side-boxes and ladies in the front-boxes. Even at this time it was considered worthy of comment when women appeared in such a conspicuous place as a side-

through a minuet at Almack's;¹ and then, in the public gardens,² looking, for all the world, like one of the painted ruins of the place.

Honeywood. Every age has its admirers, ladies. While you, perhaps, are trading among the warmer climates of youth, there ought to be some to carry on an useful commerce in the frozen latitudes beyond fifty.

Miss Richland. But, then, the mortifications they must suffer, before they can be fitted out for traffic. I have seen one of them fret a whole morning at her hair-dresser, when all the fault was her face.

Honeywood. And yet, I'll engage, has carried that face at last to a very good market. This good-natured town, madam, has husbands, like spectacles, to fit every age, from fifteen to fourscore.

Mrs. Croaker. Well, you're a dear good-natured creature. But you know you're engaged with us this morning upon a strolling party. I want to show Olivia the town, and the things; I believe I shall have business for you for the whole day.

Honeywood. I am sorry, madam, I have an appointment with Mr. Croaker, which it is impossible to put off.

box. Five years later, Johnson and his party occupied the "front row in a side-box" at the first performance of Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*. (Cumberland's *Memoirs*.)

¹ *Almack's*: Assembly rooms in King Street, St. James, built in 1765. Entered into competition with Soho, which had long been a favorite.

To charm the eyes at Almack's or Soho.

GARRICK, Epilogue to *False Delicacy* (1768).

² *public gardens*: Vauxhall Gardens were the most popular in London. The "painted ruins" are the ruins of Palmyra that formed a vista in these gardens.

Mrs. Croaker. What! with my husband! Then I'm resolved to take no refusal. Nay, I protest you must. You know I never laugh so much as with you.

Honeywood. Why, if I must, I must. I'll swear you have put me into such spirits. Well, do you find jest, and I'll find laugh, I promise you. We'll wait for the chariot in the next room. [*Exeunt.*

Enter Leontine and Olivia.

Leontine. There they go, thoughtless and happy. My dearest Olivia, what would I give to see you capable of sharing in their amusements, and as cheerful as they are.

Olivia. How, my Leontine, how can I be cheerful, when I have so many terrors to oppress me? The fear of being detected by this family, and the apprehensions of a censuring world when I must be detected —

Leontine. The world, my love! what can it say? At worst it can only say that, being compelled by a mercenary guardian to embrace a life you disliked, you formed a resolution of flying with the man of your choice; that you confided in his honor, and took refuge in my father's house; the only one where yours could remain without censure.

Olivia. But consider, Leontine, your disobedience and my indiscretion; your being sent to France to bring home a sister, and, instead of a sister, bringing home —

Leontine. One dearer than a thousand sisters. One that I am convinced will be equally dear to the rest of the family, when she comes to be known.

Olivia. And that, I fear, will shortly be.

Leontine. Impossible, till we ourselves think proper to make the discovery. My sister, you know, has been with her aunt, at Lyons, since she was a child, and

you find every creature in the family takes you for her.

Olivia. But may n't she write, may n't her aunt write?

Leontine. Her aunt scarce ever writes, and all my sister's letters are directed to me.

Olivia. But won't your refusing Miss Richland, for whom you know the old gentleman intends you, create a suspicion?

Leontine. There, there 's my master-stroke. I have resolved not to refuse her; nay, an hour hence I have consented to go with my father to make her an offer of my heart and fortune.

Olivia. Your heart and fortune!

Leontine. Don't be alarmed, my dearest. Can Olivia think so meanly of my honor, or my love, as to suppose I could ever hope for happiness from any but her? No, my Olivia, neither the force, nor, permit me to add, the delicacy of my passion, leave any room to suspect me. I only offer Miss Richland an heart I am convinced she will refuse; as I am confident that, without knowing it, her affections are fixed upon Mr. Honeywood.

Olivia. Mr. Honeywood! You'll excuse my apprehensions; but when your merits come to be put in the balance —

Leontine. You view them with too much partiality. However, by making this offer, I show a seeming compliance with my father's commands; and perhaps, upon her refusal, I may have his consent to choose for myself.

Olivia. Well, I submit. And yet, my Leontine, I own, I shall envy her even your pretended addresses. I consider every look, every expression of your esteem, as due only to me. This is folly, perhaps: I allow it,

but it is natural to suppose that merit which has made an impression on one's own heart may be powerful over that of another.

Leontine. Don't, my life's treasure, don't let us make imaginary evils, when you know we have so many real ones to encounter. At worst, you know, if Miss Richland should consent, or my father refuse his pardon, it can but end in a trip to Scotland ;¹ and —

Enter Croaker.

Croaker. Where have you been, boy? I have been seeking you. My friend Honeywood here has been saying such comfortable things. Ah, he's an example indeed! Where is he? I left him here.

Leontine. Sir, I believe you may see him, and hear him too, in the next room; he's preparing to go out with the ladies.

Croaker. Good gracious, can I believe my eyes or my ears! I'm struck dumb with his vivacity, and stunned with the loudness of his laugh. Was there ever such a transformation! (*A laugh behind the scenes; Croaker mimics it.*) Ha! ha! ha! there it goes; a plague take their balderdash! Yet I could expect nothing less, when my precious wife was of the party. On my conscience, I believe she could spread an horse-laugh through the pews of a tabernacle.²

Leontine. Since you find so many objections to a

¹ trip to Scotland: The belief that Scotland was a Greta Green for thwarted lovers often appears. "I'd crawl to Scotland on my hands and knees; nay I'd live there all my days, so I could bilk this elder brother with Miss Fairfax." *The Cholerick Man*, Act III, Scene 2. Goldsmith wrote an essay on *Scotch Marriages* (1772).

² the pews of a tabernacle: Whitefield's famous meeting-house in Tottenham Court Road. See Goldsmith's *An Essay on the Theatre*: "as gloomy as at the Tabernacle."

wife, sir, how can you be so earnest in recommending one to me?

Croaker. I have told you, and tell you again, boy, that Miss Richland's fortune must not go out of the family; one may find comfort in the money, whatever one does in the wife.

Leontine. But, sir, though, in obedience to your desire, I am ready to marry her, it may be possible she has no inclination to me.

Croaker. I'll tell you once for all how it stands. A good part of Miss Richland's large fortune consists in a claim upon Government, which my good friend, Mr. Lofty,¹ assures me the Treasury will allow. One-half of this she is to forfeit, by her father's will, in case she refuses to marry you. So, if she rejects you, we seize half her fortune; if she accepts you, we seize the whole, and a fine girl into the bargain.

Leontine. But, sir, if you will but listen to reason —

Croaker. Come, then, produce your reasons. I tell you, I'm fixed, determined; so now produce your reasons. When I'm determined, I always listen to reason because it can then do no harm.

Leontine. You have alleged that a mutual choice was the first requisite in matrimonial happiness.

Croaker. Well, and you have both of you a mutual choice. She has her choice — to marry you, or lose half her fortune; and you have your choice — to marry her, or pack out of doors without any fortune at all.

Leontine. An only son, sir, might expect more indulgence.

¹ Mr. Lofty: As first written, Lofty's name was "Le Bronze." Note a possible play on this name in Act II, Scene 1 (page 34), when Lofty says, "Oh, there, indeed, I'm in bronze."

Croaker. An only father, sir, might expect more obedience; besides, has not your sister here, that never disoblged me in her life, as good a right as you? He's a sad dog, Livy, my dear, and would take all from you. But he shan't, I tell you he shan't, for you shall have your share.

Olivia. Dear sir, I wish you'd be convinced that I can never be happy in any addition to my fortune which is taken from his.

Croaker. Well, well, it's a good child, so say no more; but come with me, and we shall see something that will give us a great deal of pleasure, I promise you: old Ruggins, the curry-comb maker, lying in state.¹ I'm told he makes a very handsome corpse, and becomes his coffin prodigiously. He was an intimate friend of mine, and these are friendly things we ought to do for each other. [Exeunt.

¹ *lying in state:* The funeral customs of the eighteenth century had often been ridiculed. Steele's *Funeral, or Grief à la Mode*, remained popular on the stage throughout the century.

When Hopkins dies a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living saved a candle's end.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, 3d Epistle.

See Walpole's *Letters* for November 1, 1760, and March 27, 1764, and Goldsmith's *The Citizen of the World*, Letters xii and cvi.

ACT THE SECOND

Scene, CROAKER'S HOUSE.

Miss Richland, Garnet.

Miss Richland. Olivia not his sister? Olivia not Leontine's sister? You amaze me!

Garnet. No more his sister than I am; I had it all from his own servant; I can get anything from that quarter.

Miss Richland. But how? Tell me again, Garnet.

Garnet. Why, madam, as I told you before, instead of going to Lyons to bring home his sister, who has been there with her aunt these ten years, he never went further than Paris; there he saw and fell in love with this young lady — by the bye, of a prodigious family.

Miss Richland. And brought her home to my guardian as his daughter?

Garnet. Yes, and his daughter she will be. If he don't consent to their marriage, they talk of trying what a Scotch parson can do.

Miss Richland. Well, I own they have deceived me — And so demurely as Olivia carried it too! — Would you believe it, Garnet, I told her all my secrets; and yet the sly cheat concealed all this from me?

Garnet. And, upon my word, madam, I don't much blame her; she was loath to trust one with her secrets that was so very bad at keeping her own.

Miss Richland. But, to add to their deceit, the young gentleman, it seems, pretends to make me serious proposals. My guardian and he are to be here presently,

to open the affair in form. You know I am to lose half my fortune if I refuse him.

Garnet. Yet, what can you do? For being, as you are, in love with Mr. Honeywood, madam —

Miss Richland. How! idiot, what do you mean? In love with Mr. Honeywood! Is this to provoke me?

Garnet. That is, madam, in friendship with him; I meant nothing more than friendship, as I hope to be married; nothing more.

Miss Richland. Well, no more of this. As to my guardian and his son, they shall find me prepared to receive them; I'm resolved to accept their proposal with seeming pleasure, to mortify them by compliance, and so throw the refusal at last upon them.

Garnet. Delicious! and that will secure your whole fortune to yourself. Well, who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much cuteness!

Miss Richland. Why, girl, I only oppose my prudence to their cunning,¹ and practise a lesson they have taught me against themselves.

Garnet. Then you're likely not long to want employment, for here they come, and in close conference.

Enter Croaker and Leontine.

Leontine. Excuse me, sir, if I seem to hesitate upon the point of putting to the lady so important a question.

¹ oppose my prudence to their cunning: Goldsmith had evidently been reading *The Merchant of Venice* when writing the second act of this play. Compare with the above, "I do oppose my patience to his fury" (Act IV, Sc. 1). Note also the similarity between Miss Richland's next words and Shylock's, "The villainy you teach me I will execute" (Act III, Sc. 1), and the resemblance between the succeeding comedy of Croaker and his son Leontine and the comic appeals of Old Gobbo and his son Launcelot before Bassanio (Act II, Sc. 2).

Croaker. Lord! good sir, moderate your fears; you're so plaguy shy, that one would think you had changed sexes. I tell you we must have the half or the whole. Come, let me see with what spirit you begin. Well, why don't you? Eh! What? Well then — I must, it seems — Miss Richland, my dear, I believe you guess at our business; an affair which my son here comes to open, that nearly concerns your happiness.

Miss Richland. Sir, I should be ungrateful not to be pleased with anything that comes recommended by you.

Croaker. How, boy, could you desire a finer opening? Why don't you begin, I say? (*To Leontine.*)

Leontine. 'Tis true, madam, my father, madam, has some intentions — hem — of explaining an affair — which — himself — can best explain, madam.

Croaker. Yes, my dear; it comes entirely from my son; it's all a request of his own, madam. And I will permit him to make the best of it.

Leontine. The whole affair is only this, madam; my father has a proposal to make which he insists none but himself shall deliver.

Croaker. My mind misgives me, the fellow will never be brought on. (*Aside.*) In short, madam, you see before you one that loves you; one whose whole happiness is all in you.

Miss Richland. I never had any doubts of your regard, sir; and I hope you can have none of my duty.

Croaker. That's not the thing, my little sweeting; my love! No, no, another-guess lover¹ than I; there

¹ another-guess lover : A lover of another sort. "Then we should have things done in another-guess manner." *The Vicar of*

he stands, madam ; his very looks declare the force of his passion ! — Call up a look, you dog — But then, had you seen him, as I have, weeping, speaking soliloquies and blank verse, sometimes melancholy, and sometimes absent —

Miss Richland. I fear, sir, he's absent now ; or such a declaration would have come most properly from himself.

Croaker. Himself, Madam ! He would die before he could make such a confession ; and if he had not a channel for his passion through me, it would ere now have drowned his understanding.

Miss Richland. I must grant, sir, there are attractions in modest diffidence above the force of words. A silent address is the genuine eloquence of sincerity.

Croaker. Madam, he has forgot to speak any other language ; silence is become his mother-tongue.

Miss Richland. And it must be confessed, sir, it speaks very powerfully in his favor. And yet I shall be thought too forward in making such a confession ; shan't I, Mr. Leontine ?

Leontine. Confusion ! my reserve will undo me. But, if modesty attracts her, impudence may disgust her. I'll try. (*Aside.*) — Don't imagine from my silence, madam, that I want a due sense of the honor and happiness intended me. My father, madam, tells me your humble servant is not totally indifferent to you. He admires you ; I adore you ; and when we come together, upon my soul, I believe we shall be the happiest couple in all St. James's.¹

Wakefield, chap. xix. See Browning's *The Ring and the Book*, IV, 1498.

¹ in all St. James's : The fashionable district of London, St. James's Parish, is referred to.

Miss Richland. If I could flatter myself you thought as you speak, sir —

Leontine. Doubt my sincerity, madam? By your dear self I swear! Ask the brave if they desire glory! ask cowards if they covet safety —

Croaker. Well, well, no more questions about it.

Leontine. Ask the sick if they long for health; ask misers if they love money, ask —

Croaker. Ask a fool if he can talk nonsense! What's come over the boy? What signifies asking, when there's not a soul to give you an answer? If you would ask to the purpose, ask this lady's consent to make you happy.

Miss Richland. Why, indeed, sir, his uncommon ardor almost compels me, forces me to comply. And yet I'm afraid he'll despise a conquest gained with too much ease; won't you, Mr. Leontine?

Leontine. Confusion! (*Aside.*) Oh, by no means, madam, by no means. And yet, madam, you talked of force. There is nothing I would avoid so much as compulsion in a thing of this kind. No, madam, I will still be generous, and leave you at liberty to refuse.

Croaker. But I tell you, sir, the lady is not at liberty. It's a match. You see she says nothing. Silence gives consent.

Leontine. But, sir, she talked of force. Consider, sir, the cruelty of constraining her inclinations.

Croaker. But I say there's no cruelty. Don't you know, blockhead, that girls have always a roundabout way of saying yes before company? So get you both gone together into the next room, and hang him that interrupts the tender explanation. Get you gone, I say; I'll not hear a word.

Leontine. But, sir, I must beg leave to insist —

Croaker. Get off, you puppy, or I'll beg leave to insist upon knocking you down. Stupid whelp! But I don't wonder; the boy takes entirely after his mother.

[*Exeunt Miss Richland and Leontine.*]

Enter Mrs. Croaker.

Mrs. Croaker. Mr. Croaker, I bring you something, my dear, that I believe will make you smile.

Croaker. I'll hold you a guinea of that, my dear.

Mrs. Croaker. A letter; and, as I knew the hand, I ventured to open it.

Croaker. And how can you expect your breaking open my letters should give me pleasure?

Mrs. Croaker. Poo! it's from your sister at Lyons, and contains good news; read it.

Croaker. What a Frenchified cover is here! That sister of mine has some good qualities; but I could never teach her to fold a letter.

Mrs. Croaker. Fold a fiddlestick! Read what it contains.

Croaker (reading).

DEAR NICK, — *An English gentleman, of large fortune, has for some time made private, though honorable proposals to your daughter Olivia. They love each other tenderly, and I find she has consented, without letting any of the family know, to crown his addresses. As such good offers don't come every day, your own good sense, his large fortune, and family considerations, will induce you to forgive her.*

Yours ever, RACHAEL CROAKER.

My daughter Olivia privately contracted to a man of large fortune! This is good news indeed! My heart never foretold me of this. And yet, how slyly the little

baggage has carried it since she came home. Not a word on 't to the old ones for the world ! Yet I thought I saw something she wanted to conceal.

Mrs. Croaker. Well, if they have concealed their amour, they shan't conceal their wedding; that shall be public, I'm resolved.

Croaker. I tell thee, woman, the wedding is the most foolish part of the ceremony. I can never get this woman to think of the most serious part of the nuptial engagement.

Mrs. Croaker. What would you have me think of, their funeral? But come, tell me, my dear, don't you owe more to me than you care to confess? Would you have ever been known to Mr. Lofty, who has undertaken Miss Richland's claim at the Treasury, but for me? Who was it first made him an acquaintance at Lady Shabbaroon's rout? Who got him to promise us his interest? Is not he a back-stairs favorite, one that can do what he pleases with those that do what they please? Is n't he an acquaintance that all your groaning and lamentations could never have got us?

Croaker. He is a man of importance, I grant you. And yet, what amazes me is, that while he is giving away places to all the world, he can't get one for himself.

Mrs. Croaker. That, perhaps, may be owing to his nicety. Great men are not easily satisfied.

Enter French Servant.

Servant. An expresse ¹ from Monsieur Lofty. He vil be wait upon your honors instamment. He be only giving four five instruction, read two tree memorial,

¹ an expresse : A personal messenger; usually used only by royalty.

call upon von ambassadeur. He vil be vid you in one tree minutes.

Mrs. Croaker. You see now, my dear. What an extensive department! Well, friend, let your master know that we are extremely honored by this honor. Was there anything ever in a higher style of breeding? All messages among the great are now done by express.

[*Exit French Servant.*]

Croaker. To be sure, no man does little things with more solemnity, or claims more respect than he. But he's in the right on't. In our bad world, respect is given where respect is claimed.

Mrs. Croaker. Never mind the world, my dear; you were never in a pleasanter place in your life. Let us now think of receiving him with proper respect — (*a loud rapping at the door*), — and there he is, by the thundering rap.

Croaker. Ay, verily, there he is! as close upon the heels of his own express, as an endorsement upon the back of a bill. Well, I'll leave you to receive him, whilst I go to chide my little Olivia for intending to steal a marriage without mine or her aunt's consent. I must seem to be angry, or she too may begin to despise my authority.

[*Exit.*]

Enter Lofty, speaking to his Servant.

Lofty. And if the Venetian ambassador, or that teasing creature, the Marquis, should call, I'm not at home. Dam'me, I'll be pack-horse to none of them! — My dear madam, I have just snatched a moment — And if the expresses to his Grace be ready, let them be sent off; they're of importance. — Madam, I ask ten thousand pardons!

Mrs. Croaker. Sir, this honor —

Lofty. And, Dubardieu! If the person calls about

the commission, let him know that it is made out. As for Lord Cumbercourt's stale request, it can keep cold : you understand me. — Madam, I ask ten thousand pardons !

Mrs. Croaker. Sir, this honor —

Lofty. And, Dubardieu ! if the man comes from the Cornish borough, you must do him ; you must do him, I say. — Madam, I ask ten thousand pardons. — And if the Russian ambassador calls ; but he will scarce call to-day, I believe. — And now, madam, I have just got time to express my happiness in having the honor of being permitted to profess myself your most obedient, humble servant !

Mrs. Croaker. Sir, the happiness and honor are all mine ; and yet, I'm only robbing the public while I detain you.

Lofty. Sink the public, madam, when the fair are to be attended. Ah, could all my hours be so charmingly devoted ! Sincerely, don't you pity us poor creatures in affairs ? Thus it is eternally ; solicited for places here, teased for pensions there, and courted everywhere. I know you pity me. Yes, I see you do.

Mrs. Croaker. Excuse me, sir. "Toils of empires pleasures are," as Waller says.¹

Lofty. Waller, Waller ; is he of the House ?

Mrs. Croaker. The modern poet of that name, sir.

Lofty. Oh, a modern ! We men of business despise the moderns ; and as for the ancients, we have no time to read them. Poetry is a pretty thing enough for our wives and daughters ; but not for us. Why now, here

¹ "Toils of empires" : No such line can be found in the works of Waller, an English poet (1605-87), who dealt largely with political topics.

I stand that know nothing of books. I say, madam, I know nothing of books; and yet, I believe, upon a land-carriage fishery,¹ a stamp act,² or a jaghire,³ I can talk my two hours without feeling the want of them.

Mrs. Croaker. The world is no stranger to Mr. Lofty's eminence in every capacity.

Lofty. I vow to gad, madam, you make me blush. I'm nothing, nothing, nothing in the world; a mere obscure gentleman. To be sure, indeed, one or two of the present ministers are pleased to represent me as a formidable man. I know they are pleased to bespatter me at all their little dirty levees. Yet, upon my soul, I wonder what they see in me to treat me so! Measures, not men,⁴ have always been my mark; and I vow, by all that's honorable, my resentment has never done the men, as mere men, any manner of harm — that is, as mere men.

Mrs. Croaker. What importance, and yet what modesty!

Lofty. Oh, if you talk of modesty, madam, there I own, I'm accessible to praise. Modesty is my foible; it was so the Duke of Brentford used to say of me, "I love Jack Lofty," he used to say; "no man has a finer knowledge of things; quite a man of information;

¹ land-carriage fishery: Dobson says (Notes to Goldsmith's *Plays*, Belles-Lettres Series) that fish machines for carrying fish to London were introduced in 1761.

² stamp act: The question of American taxation had been up in Parliament since 1764, and in the debates that followed, Goldsmith's friend Burke had taken an active part.

³ jaghire: A term arising from England's traffic in India; meaning an assignment of government produce to a person as an annuity. See Burke's *Impeachment of Warren Hastings*, Fifth Day.

⁴ Measures, not men: Compare this with Burke's "Of this stamp is the cant of *Not men but measures*." *Thoughts on the Cause of Present Discontents*.

and, when he speaks upon his legs, by the Lord, he's prodigious, he scouts them; and yet all men have their faults; too much modesty is his," says his Grace.

Mrs. Croaker. And yet, I dare say, you don't want assurance when you come to solicit for your friends.

Lofty. Oh, there, indeed, I'm in bronze.¹ Apropos, I have just been mentioning Miss Richland's case to a certain personage; we must name no names. When I ask, I'm not to be put off, madam. No, no, I take my friend by the button. — "A fine girl, sir; great justice in her case. A friend of mine — borough interest — business must be done, Mr. Secretary. — I say, Mr. Secretary, her business must be done, sir." — That's my way, madam!

Mrs. Croaker. Bless me! you said all this to the Secretary of State, did you?

Lofty. I did not say the Secretary, did I? Well, curse it, since you have found me out, I will not deny it. It was to the Secretary.

Mrs. Croaker. This was going to the fountain-head at once, not applying to the understrappers, as Mr. Honeywood would have had us.

Lofty. Honeywood! he! he! He was, indeed, a fine solicitor. I suppose you have heard what has just happened to him?

Mrs. Croaker. Poor dear man, no accident, I hope?

Lofty. Undone, madam, that's all. His creditors have taken him into custody. A prisoner in his own house.²

¹ I'm in bronze: brazen. See note on Mr. Lofty, Act I, page 22.

² prisoner in his own house: See note on arrest him for . . . debt, Act I, page 6.

Mrs. Croaker. A prisoner in his own house! How! At this very time! I'm quite unhappy for him.

Lofty. Why, so am I. The man, to be sure, was immensely good-natured. But then, I could never find that he had anything in him.

Mrs. Croaker. His manner, to be sure, was excessive harmless; some, indeed, thought it a little dull. For my part, I always concealed my opinion.

Lofty. It can't be concealed, madam; the man was dull — dull as the last new comedy!¹ A poor, impracticable creature! I tried once or twice to know if he was fit for business; but he had scarce talents to be groom-porter to an orange-barrow.

Mrs. Croaker. How differently does Miss Richland think of him! For, I believe, with all his faults, she loves him.

Lofty. Loves him! does she? You should cure her of that by all means. Let me see; what if she were sent to him this instant, in his present doleful situation? My life for it, that works her cure. Distress is a perfect antidote to love. Suppose we join her in the next room? Miss Richland is a fine girl, has a fine fortune, and must not be thrown away. Upon my honor, madam, I have a regard for Miss Richland; and, rather than she should be thrown away, I should think it no indignity to marry her myself. [Exeunt.]

Enter Olivia and Leontine.

Leontine. And yet, trust me, Olivia, I had every reason to expect Miss Richland's refusal, as I did everything in my power to deserve it. Her indelicacy surprises me.

¹ dull as the last new comedy: The genteel comedies were in fact quite dull. Goldsmith could hardly have had a particular comedy in mind.

Olivia. Sure, Leontine, there is nothing so indelicate in being sensible of your merit. If so, I fear I shall be the most guilty thing alive.

Leontine. But you mistake, my dear. The same attention I used to advance my merit with you, I practised to lessen it with her. What more could I do?

Olivia. Let us now rather consider what is to be done. We have both dissembled too long. — I have always been ashamed — I am now quite weary of it. Sure, I could never have undergone so much for any other but you.

Leontine. And you shall find my gratitude equal to your kindest compliance. Though our friends should totally forsake us, Olivia, we can draw upon content for the deficiencies of fortune.

Olivia. Then why should we defer our scheme of humble happiness, when it is now in our power? I may be the favorite of your father, it is true; but can it ever be thought that his present kindness to a supposed child will continue to a known deceiver?

Leontine. I have many reasons to believe it will. As his attachments are but few, they are lasting. His own marriage was a private one, as ours may be. Besides, I have sounded him already at a distance, and find all his answers exactly to our wish. Nay, by an expression or two that dropped from him, I am induced to think he knows of this affair.

Olivia. Indeed! But that would be a happiness too great to be expected.

Leontine. However it be, I'm certain you have power over him; and am persuaded, if you informed him of our situation, that he would be disposed to pardon it.

Olivia. You had equal expectations, Leontine, from

your last scheme with Miss Richland, which you find has succeeded most wretchedly.

Leontine. And that's the best reason for trying another.

Olivia. If it must be so, I submit.

Leontine. As we could wish, he comes this way. Now, my dearest Olivia, be resolute. I'll just retire within hearing, to come in at a proper time, either to share your danger, or confirm your victory. [Exit.

Enter Croaker.

Croaker. Yes, I must forgive her; and yet not too easily, neither. It will be proper to keep up the decourms of resentment a little, if it be only to impress her with an idea of my authority.

Olivia. How I tremble to approach him!— Might I presume, sir — if I interrupt you —

Croaker. No, child, where I have an affection, it is not a little thing can interrupt me. Affection gets over little things.

Olivia. Sir, you're too kind. I'm sensible how ill I deserve this partiality. Yet, Heaven knows, there is nothing I would not do to gain it.

Croaker. And you have but too well succeeded, you little hussy, you. With those endearing ways of yours, on my conscience, I could be brought to forgive anything, unless it were a very great offence indeed.

Olivia. But mine is such an offence — When you know my guilt — Yes, you shall know it, though I feel the greatest pain in the confession.

Croaker. Why, then, if it be so very great a pain, you may spare yourself the trouble; for I know every syllable of the matter before you begin.

Olivia. Indeed! then I'm undone!

Croaker. Ay, miss, you wanted to steal a match,

without letting me know it, did you? But I'm not worth being consulted, I suppose, when there's to be a marriage in my own family! No, I'm to have no hand in the disposal of my own children! No, I'm nobody! I'm to be a mere article of family lumber; a piece of cracked china, to be stuck up in a corner! ¹

Olivia. Dear sir, nothing but the dread of your authority could induce us to conceal it from you.

Croaker. No, no, my consequence is no more; I'm as little minded as a dead Russian in winter, just stuck up with a pipe in its mouth till there comes a thaw — It goes to my heart to vex her, (*Aside.*)

Olivia. I was prepared, sir, for your anger, and despaired of pardon, even while I presumed to ask it. But your severity shall never abate my affection, as my punishment is but justice.

Croaker. And yet you should not despair, neither, Livy. We ought to hope all for the best.

Olivia. And do you permit me to hope, sir? Can I ever expect to be forgiven? But hope has too long deceived me.

Croaker. Why then, child, it shan't deceive you now, for I forgive you this very moment. I forgive you all; and now you are indeed my daughter.

Olivia. Oh transport! this kindness overpowers me!

¹ cracked china, to be stuck up in a corner: Compare with this a line in Goldsmith's *Description of an Author's Bed-chamber*: —

And five crack'd teacups dress'd the chimney-board,
and lines in *The Deserted Village*: —

While broken teacups, wisely kept for show,
Ranged o'er the chimney, glisten'd in a row.

Is not this, as H. W. Boynton thinks of a like passage in *The Vicar of Wakefield*, a reminiscence of Goldsmith's early home?

Croaker. I was always against severity to our children. We have been young and giddy ourselves, and we can't expect boys and girls to be old before their time.

Olivia. What generosity! But can you forget the many falsehoods, the dissimulation —

Croaker. You did indeed dissemble, you urchin,¹ you; but where's the girl that won't dissemble for an husband? My wife and I had never been married, if we had not dissembled a little beforehand.

Olivia. It shall be my future care never to put such generosity to a second trial. And as for the partner of my offence and folly, from his native honor, and the just sense he has of his duty, I can answer for him that —

Enter Leontine.

Leontine. Permit him thus to answer for himself. (*Kneeling.*) Thus, sir, let me speak my gratitude for this unmerited forgiveness. Yes, sir, this even exceeds all your former tenderness: I now can boast the most indulgent of fathers. The life he gave, compared to this, was but a trifling blessing.

Croaker. And, good sir, who sent for you, with that fine tragedy face, and flourishing manner? I don't know what we have to do with your gratitude upon this occasion.

Leontine. How, sir! is it possible to be silent, when so much obliged? Would you refuse me the pleasure of being grateful? Of adding my thanks to my Olivia's? Of sharing in the transports that you have thus occasioned?

Croaker. Lord, sir, we can be happy enough without

¹ *you urchin*: Usually applied to boys. Here used with a playful significance.

your coming in to make up the party. I don't know what's the matter with the boy all this day; he has got into such a rhodomontade¹ manner all this morning!

Leontine. But, sir, I that have so large a part in the benefit, is it not my duty to show my joy? Is the being admitted to your favor so slight an obligation? Is the happiness of marrying my Olivia so small a blessing?

Croaker. Marrying Olivia! marrying Olivia! marrying his own sister! Sure the boy is out of his senses. His own sister!

Leontine. My sister!

Olivia. (*Aside.*) Sister! how have I been mistaken!

Leontine. (*Aside.*) Some cursed mistake in all this I find.

Croaker. What does the booby mean, or has he any meaning? Eh, what do you mean, you blockhead, you?

Leontine. Mean, sir? — why, sir — only when my sister is to be married, that I have the pleasure of marrying her, sir, that is, of giving her away, sir, — I have made a point of it.

Croaker. Oh, is that all? "Give her away." You "have made a point of it." Then you had as good make a point of first giving away yourself, as I'm going to prepare the writings between you and Miss Richland this very minute. What a fuss is here about nothing! Why, what's the matter now? I thought I had made you, at least, as happy as you could wish.

Olivia. Oh, yes, sir; very happy.

Croaker. Do you foresee anything, child? You

¹ rhodomontade : bluster. Rodomonte was a boastful Moorish king in Ariosto's *Orlando Innamorato* and *Orlando Furioso*.

look as if you did. I think if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a lookout as another ; and yet I foresee nothing. [Exit.

Leontine and Olivia.

Olivia. What can it mean?

Leontine. He knows something, and yet, for my life, I can't tell what.

Olivia. It can't be the connection between us, I'm pretty certain.

Leontine. Whatever it be, my dearest, I'm resolved to put it out of fortune's power to repeat our mortification. I'll haste and prepare for our journey to Scotland, this very evening. My friend Honeywood has promised me his advice and assistance. I'll go to him and repose our distresses on his friendly bosom ; and I know so much of his honest heart, that if he can't relieve our uneasinesses, he will at least share them.

[Exit.

ACT THE THIRD

Scene, YOUNG HONEYWOOD'S HOUSE.¹

Bailiff, Honeywood, Follower.

Bailiff. Lookye, sir, I have arrested as good men as you in my time ; no disparagement of you neither : men that would go forty guineas on a game of cribbage. I challenge the town to show a man in more genteeler practice than myself !

Honeywood. Without all question, Mr. — I forget your name, sir ?

¹ **Scene of bailiffs:** This scene was withdrawn after the first performance. It was, however, included in the published edition, and was returned to the stage May 3, 1773.

Bailiff. How can you forget what you never knew?
he, he, he!

Honeywood. May I beg leave to ask your name?

Bailiff. Yes, you may.

Honeywood. Then, pray, sir, what is your name, sir?

Bailiff. That I did n't promise to tell you. He, he, he! A joke breaks no bones, as we say among us that practice the law.

Honeywood. You may have reason for keeping it a secret, perhaps?

Bailiff. The law does nothing without reason. I'm ashamed to tell my name to no man, sir. If you can show cause, as why, upon a special capus,¹ that I should prove my name — But come, Timothy Twitch is my name. And, now you know my name, what have you to say to that?

Honeywood. Nothing in the world, good Mr. Twitch, but that I have a favor to ask, that's all.

Bailiff. Ay, favors are more easily asked than granted, as we say among us that practice the law. I have taken an oath against granting favors. Would you have me perjure myself?

Honeywood. But my request will come recommended in so strong a manner, as I believe you'll have no scruple (*pulling out his purse*). The thing is only this: I believe I shall be able to discharge this trifle in two or three days at farthest; but as I would not have the affair known for the world, I have thoughts of keeping you, and your good friend here, about me, till the debt is discharged; for which I shall be properly grateful.

Bailiff. Oh! that's another maxum,² and altogether

¹ capus : For capias, a writ of arrest.

² maxum : Maxim.

within my oath. For certain, if an honest man is to get anything by a thing, there's no reason why all things should not be done in civility.

Honeywood. Doubtless, all trades must live, Mr. Twitch; and yours is a necessary one. (*Gives him money.*)

Bailiff. Oh! your honor! I hope your honor takes nothing amiss as I does, as I does nothing but my duty in so doing. I'm sure no man can say I ever give a gentleman, that was a gentleman, ill usage. If I saw that a gentleman was a gentleman, I have taken money not to see him for ten weeks together.

Honeywood. Tenderness is a virtue, Mr. Twitch.

Bailiff. Ay, sir, it's a perfect treasure. I love to see a gentleman with a tender heart. I don't know, but I think I have a tender heart myself. If all that I have lost by my heart was put together, it would make a — but no matter for that.

Honeywood. Don't account it lost, Mr. Twitch. The ingratitude of the world can never deprive us of the conscious happiness of having acted with humanity ourselves.

Bailiff. Humanity, sir, is a jewel. It's better than gold. I love humanity. People may say that we, in our way, have no humanity; but I'll show you my humanity this moment. There's my follower here, little Flanigan, with a wife and four children; a guinea or two would be more to him than twice as much to another. Now, as I can't show him any humanity myself, I must beg leave you'll do it for me.

Honeywood. I assure you, Mr. Twitch, yours is a most powerful recommendation. (*Giving money to the follower.*)

Bailiff. Sir, you're a gentleman. I see you know

what to do with your money. But, to business ; we are to be with you here as your friends, I suppose. But set in case ¹ company comes. — Little Flanigan here, to be sure, has a good face ; a very good face ; but then, he is a little seedy, as we say among us that practice the law. Not well in clothes. Smoke ² the pocket-holes.

Honeywood. Well, that shall be remedied without delay.

Enter Servant.

Servant. Sir, Miss Richland is below.

Honeywood. How unlucky ! Detain her a moment. We must improve, my good friend, little Mr. Flanigan's appearance first. Here, let Mr. Flanigan have a suit of my clothes — quick — the brown and silver — Do you hear ?

Servant. That your honor gave away to the begging gentleman that makes verses, because it was as good as new.

Honeywood. The white and gold then.

Servant. That, your honor, I made bold to sell, because it was good for nothing.

Honeywood. Well, the first that comes to hand then. The blue and gold. I believe Mr. Flanigan would look best in blue.

[*Exit Flanigan.*]

Bailiff. Rabbit me, ³ but little Flanigan will look

¹ set in case : Originally "set a case," meaning suppose, assume. (*Standard Dictionary.*)

² Smoke : To look at, contemplate, sometimes sneeringly. Compare

With sulky eye he smook'd the patient man.

(A line in an uncompleted poem by Goldsmith, quoted in Forster, *Life*, Book II, chap. v.) See also Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield*, chap. vii.

³ Rabbit me : From the French *rebattre*, equivalent to *Beat me* ! Tony uses the exclamation often in *She Stoops to Conquer*.

well in anything. Ah, if your honor knew that bit of flesh as well as I do, you'd be perfectly in love with him. There's not a prettier scout in the four counties after a shycock¹ than he. Scents like a hound; sticks like a weasel. He was master of the ceremonies to the black Queen of Morocco² when I took him to follow me. (*Re-enter Flanigan.*) Heh, ecod, I think he looks so well that I don't care if I have a suit from the same place for myself.

Honeywood. Well, well, I hear the lady coming. Dear Mr. Twitch, I beg you'll give your friend directions not to speak. As for yourself, I know you will say nothing without being directed.

Bailiff. Never you fear me; I'll show the lady I have something to say for myself as well as another. One man has one way of talking, and another man has another, that's all the difference between them.

Enter Miss Richland and Garnet.

Miss Richland. You'll be surprised, sir, with this visit. But you know I'm yet to thank you for choosing my little library.

Honeywood. Thanks, madam, are unnecessary, as it was I that was obliged by your commands. Chairs here. Two of my very good friends, Mr. Twitch and Mr. Flanigan. Pray, gentlemen, sit without ceremony.

Miss Richland. (*Aside.*) Who can these odd-looking men be? I fear it is as I was informed. It must be so.

Bailiff. (*After a pause.*) Pretty weather; very pretty weather for the time of the year, madam.

¹ **shycock** : According to Dobson, an evasive debtor.

² **black Queen of Morocco** : The reference is to a comic figure in the then popular puppet plays.

Follower. Very good circuit weather¹ in the country.

Honeywood. You officers are generally favorites among the ladies. My friends, madam, have been upon very disagreeable duty, I assure you. The fair should, in some measure, recompense the toils of the brave.

Miss Richland. Our officers do indeed deserve every favor. The gentlemen are in the marine service, I presume, sir?

Honeywood. Why, madam, they do — occasionally serve in the Fleet,² madam. A dangerous service!

Miss Richland. I'm told so. And I own it has often surprised me, that while we have had so many instances of bravery there, we have had so few of wit at home to praise it.

Honeywood. I grant, madam, that our poets have not written as our sailors have fought; but they have done all they could, and Hawke³ or Amherst⁴ could do no more.

Miss Richland. I'm quite displeased when I see a fine subject spoiled by a dull writer.⁵

¹ circuit weather: Good weather for riding circuit.

² the Fleet: A play on words, the equivocation being between the navy and the famous prison in which state offenders and prisoners for debt were kept.

³ Hawke: Edward, Lord Hawke (1705–81), an English Admiral, defeated the French off Belleisle, 1759.

⁴ Amherst: John Amherst (1718(?)–78) was appointed admiral in 1765. His brother Jeffrey, Lord Amherst, was a famous general, at this time governor of Virginia.

⁵ a dull writer: "How you may relish being called Holofernes I do not know; but I do not like at least to play Goodman Dull," is Goldsmith's most famous retort to Johnson. The contempt for the tedious and dull was characteristic of Goldsmith.

Honeywood. We should not be so severe against dull writers, madam. It is ten to one but the dullest writer exceeds the most rigid French critic¹ who presumes to despise him.

Follower. Damn the French, the *parle vous*, and all that belongs to them!

Miss Richland. Sir!

Honeywood. Ha, ha, ha, honest Mr. Flanigan! A true English officer, madam; he's not contented with beating the French, but he will scold them too.

Miss Richland. Yet, Mr. Honeywood, this does not convince me but that severity in criticism is necessary. It was our first adopting the severity of French taste that has brought them in turn to taste us.

Bailiff. Taste us! By the Lord, madam, they devour us! Give Monseers but a taste, and I'll be damn'd but they come in for a bellyful!

Miss Richland. Very extraordinary this!

Follower. But very true. What makes the bread rising? the *parle vous* that devour us. What makes the mutton fivepence a pound? the *parle vous* that eat it up. What makes the beer threepence-halfpenny a pot? —

Honeywood. (*Aside.*) Ah! the vulgar rogues; all will be out! — Right, gentlemen, very right, upon my word, and quite to the purpose. They draw a parallel, madam, between the mental taste and that of our senses. We are injured as much by the French severity in the one, as by French rapacity in the other. That's their meaning.

Miss Richland. Though I don't see the force of the

¹ rigid French critic: Much of the so-called dullness in English literature had arisen out of effort to satisfy the rigorous rules of classic French criticism, as Miss Richland says some lines later.

parallel, yet I'll own that we should sometimes pardon books, as we do our friends, that have now and then agreeable absurdities to recommend them.

Bailiff. That's all my eye! The King only can pardon, as the law says; for, set in case —

Honeywood. I'm quite of your opinion, sir! I see the whole drift of your argument. Yes, certainly, our presuming to pardon any work is arrogating a power that belongs to another. If all have power to condemn, what writer can be free?

Bailiff. By his *habus corpus*. His *habus corpus* can set him free at any time; for, set in case —

Honeywood. I'm obliged to you, sir, for the hint. If, madam, as my friend observes, our laws are so careful of a gentleman's person, sure we ought to be equally careful of his dearer part, his fame.

Follower. Ay, but if so be a man's nabb'd, you know —

Honeywood. Mr. Flanigan, if you spoke forever, you could not improve the last observation. For my own part, I think it conclusive.

Bailiff. As for the matter of that, mayhap —

Honeywood. Nay, sir, give me leave in this instance to be positive. For where is the necessity of censuring works without genius, which must shortly sink of themselves? What is it, but aiming an unnecessary blow against a victim already under the hands of justice?

Bailiff. Justice! Oh, by the elevens,¹ if you talk about justice, I think I am at home there; for, in a course of law —

¹ *elevens*: *The New English Dictionary* says this term is of uncertain origin. Possibly it is an oath based on the eleven disciples. Luke xxiv, 33: "And found the eleven gathered together."

Honeywood. My dear Mr. Twitch, I discern what you'd be at, perfectly; and I believe the lady must be sensible of the art with which it is introduced. I suppose you perceive the meaning, madam, of his course of law?

Miss Richland. I protest, sir, I do not. I perceive only that you answer one gentleman before he has finished, and the other before he has well begun.

Bailiff. Madam, you are a gentlewoman, and I will make the matter out. This here question is about severity, and justice, and pardon, and the like of they. Now, to explain the thing —

Honeywood. (*Aside.*) Oh! curse your explanations!

Enter Servant.

Servant. Mr. Leontine, sir, below, desires to speak with you upon earnest business.

Honeywood. That's lucky. (*Aside.*) Dear madam, you'll excuse me, and my good friends here, for a few minutes. There are books, madam, to amuse you. Come, gentlemen, you know I make no ceremony with such friends. After you, sir. Excuse me. Well, if I must. But I know your natural politeness.

Bailiff. Before and behind, you know.

Follower. Ay, ay, before and behind, before and behind.

[*Exeunt Honeywood, Bailiff, and Follower.*]

Miss Richland. What can all this mean, Garnet?

Garnet. Mean, madam! why, what should it mean but what Mr. Lofty sent you here to see? These people he calls officers, are officers sure enough: sheriff's officers; bailiffs, madam!

Miss Richland. Ay, it is certainly so. Well, though his perplexities are far from giving me pleasure, yet I own there is something very ridiculous in them, and a just punishment for his dissimulation.

Garnet. And so they are. But I wonder, madam, that the lawyer you just employed to pay his debts and set him free, has not done it by this time. He ought at least to have been here before now. But lawyers are always more ready to get a man into troubles than out of them.

Enter Sir William.

Sir William. For Miss Richland to undertake setting him free, I own, was quite unexpected. It has totally unhinged my schemes to reclaim him. Yet it gives me pleasure to find that, among a number of worthless friendships, he has made one acquisition of real value; for there must be some softer passion on her side, that prompts this generosity. Ha! here before me! I'll endeavor to sound her affections. — Madam, as I am the person that have had some demands upon the gentleman of this house, I hope you'll excuse me, if, before I enlarged him, I wanted to see yourself.

Miss Richland. The precaution was very unnecessary, sir. I suppose your wants were only such as my agent had power to satisfy.

Sir William. Partly, madam. But I was also willing you should be fully apprized of the character of the gentleman you intended to serve.

Miss Richland. It must come, sir, with a very ill grace from you. To censure it, after what you have done, would look like malice; and to speak favorably of a character you have oppressed, would be impeaching your own. And sure, his tenderness, his humanity, his universal friendship, may atone for many faults.

Sir William. That friendship, madam, which is exerted in too wide a sphere, becomes totally useless.

Our bounty, like a drop of water, disappears when diffused too widely. They who pretend most to this universal benevolence, are either deceivers, or dupes: men who desire to cover their private ill-nature by a pretended regard for all; or men who, reasoning themselves into false feelings, are more earnest in pursuit of splendid, than of useful virtues.

Miss Richland. I am surprised, sir, to hear one who has probably been a gainer by the folly of others so severe in his censure of it.

Sir William. Whatever I may have gained by folly, madam, you see I am willing to prevent your losing by it.

Miss Richland. Your cares for me, sir, are unnecessary. I always suspect those services which are denied where they are wanted, and offered, perhaps, in hopes of a refusal. No, sir, my directions have been given, and I insist upon their being complied with.

Sir William. Thou amiable woman! I can no longer contain the expressions of my gratitude, my pleasure. You see before you one who has been equally careful of his interest; one who has for some time been a concealed spectator of his follies, and only punished in hopes to reclaim him, — his uncle!

Miss Richland. Sir William Honeywood! You amaze me. How shall I conceal my confusion? I fear, sir, you'll think I have been too forward in my services. I confess I —

Sir William. Don't make any apologies, madam. I only find myself unable to repay the obligation. And yet, I have been trying my interest of late to serve you. Having learned, madam, that you had some demands upon Government, I have, though unasked, been your solicitor there.

Miss Richland. Sir, I'm infinitely obliged to your intentions. But my guardian has employed another gentleman, who assures him of success.

Sir William. Who, the important little man that visits here? Trust me, madam, he's quite contemptible among men in power, and utterly unable to serve you. Mr. Lofty's promises are much better known to people of fashion than his person, I assure you.

Miss Richland. How have we been deceived! As sure as can be, here he comes.

Sir William. Does he? Remember, I'm to continue unknown. My return to England has not as yet been made public. With what impudence he enters!

Enter Lofty.

Lofty. Let the chariot — let my chariot drive off; I'll visit to his Grace's in a chair. Miss Richland here before me! Punctual, as usual, to the calls of humanity. I'm very sorry, madam, things of this kind should happen, especially to a man I have shown everywhere, and carried amongst us as a particular acquaintance.

Miss Richland. I find, sir, you have the art of making the misfortunes of others your own.

Lofty. My dear madam, what can a private man like me do? One man can't do everything; and then, I do so much in this way every day. Let me see; something considerable might be done for him by subscription; it could not fail if I carried the list. I'll undertake to set down a brace of dukes, two dozen lords, and half the lower House at my own peril.

Sir William. And, after all, it's more than probable, sir, he might reject the offer of such powerful patronage.

Lofty. Then, madam, what can we do? You know I never make promises. In truth, I once or twice tried to do something with him in the way of business; but, as I often told his uncle, Sir William Honeywood, the man was utterly impracticable.

Sir William. His uncle! then that gentleman, I suppose, is a particular friend of yours.

Lofty. Meaning me, sir?¹ Yes, madam, as I often said, "My dear Sir William, you are sensible I would do anything, as far as my poor interest goes, to serve your family; but what can be done? there's no procuring first-rate places for ninth-rate abilities."

Miss Richland. I have heard of Sir William Honeywood; he's abroad in employment; he confided in your judgment, I suppose.

Lofty. Why, yes, madam; I believe Sir William had some reason to confide in my judgment; one little reason, perhaps.

Miss Richland. Pray, sir, what was it?

Lofty. Why, madam, — but let it go no further, — it was I procured him his place.

Sir William. Did you, sir?

Lofty. Either you or I, sir.

Miss Richland. This, Mr. Lofty, was very kind, indeed.

Lofty. I did love him, to be sure; he had some amusing qualities; no man was fitter to be toast-master to a club, or had a better head.

Miss Richland. A better head?

Lofty. Ay, at a bottle. To be sure, he was as dull as a choice spirit;² but, hang it, he was grateful, very grateful; and gratitude hides a multitude of faults.

¹ Meaning me, sir? Lofty resents the intrusion.

² dull as a choice spirit: a satirical allusion to those who

Sir William. He might have reason, perhaps. His place is pretty considerable, I'm told.

Lofty. A trifle, a mere trifle, among us men of business. The truth is, he wanted dignity to fill up a greater.

Sir William. Dignity of person, do you mean, sir? I'm told he's much about my size and figure, sir.

Lofty. Ay, tall enough for a marching regiment; but then he wanted a something — a consequence of form — a kind of a — I believe the lady perceives my meaning.

Miss Richland. Oh, perfectly; you courtiers can do anything, I see!

Lofty. My dear madam, all this is but a mere exchange; we do greater things for one another every day. Why, as thus, now: let me suppose you the First Lord of the Treasury; you have an employment in you that I want; I have a place in me that you want; do me here, do you there: interest of both sides, few words, flat, done and done, and it's over.¹

Sir William. A thought strikes me. (*Aside.*) — Now you mention Sir William Honeywood, madam, and as he seems, sir, an acquaintance of yours, you'll be glad to hear he is arrived from Italy; I had it from a friend who knows him as well as he does me, and you may depend on my information.

Lofty. (*Aside.*) The devil he is! If I had known that, we should not have been quite so well acquainted.

Sir William. He is certainly returned; and as this affected the character of "choice spirits" or "wits." "The first club I entered on coming to town was that of the Choice Spirits." Goldsmith, *On the Clubs of London*.

¹ and it's over: In these phrases, Lofty is affecting the easy jargon of court life.

gentleman is a friend of yours, he can be of signal service to us by introducing me to him ; there are some papers relative to your affairs that require despatch, and his inspection.

Miss Richland. This gentleman, Mr. Lofty, is a person employed in my affairs : I know you 'll serve us.

Lofty. My dear madam, I live but to serve you. Sir William shall even wait upon him, if you think proper to command it.

Sir William. That would be quite unnecessary.

Lofty. Well, we must introduce you, then. Call upon me — let me see — ay, in two days.

Sir William. Now, or the opportunity will be lost forever.

Lofty. Well, if it must be now, now let it be ; but damn it, that's unfortunate ; my Lord Grig's cursed Pensacola business comes on this very hour, and I'm engaged to attend — another time —

Sir William. A short letter to Sir William will do.

Lofty. You shall have it ; yet, in my opinion, a letter is a very bad way of going to work ; face to face, that's my way.

Sir William. The letter, sir, will do quite as well.

Lofty. Zounds ! sir, do you pretend to direct me ? direct me in the business of office ? Do you know me, sir ? Who am I ?

Miss Richland. Dear Mr. Lofty, this request is not so much his as mine ; if my commands — but you despise my power.

Lofty. Delicate creature ! your commands could even control a debate at midnight ; to a power so constitutional, I am all obedience and tranquillity. He shall have a letter ; where is my secretary ? Dubardieu ! And yet, I protest I don't like this way of doing busi-

ness. I think if I spoke first to Sir William — But you will have it so. [Exit with Miss Richland.]

Sir William. (Alone.) Ha, ha, ha! This too is one of my nephew's hopeful associates. Oh vanity, thou constant deceiver, how do all thy efforts to exalt serve but to sink us! Thy false colorings, like those employed to heighten beauty, only seem to mend that bloom which they contribute to destroy. I'm not displeased at this interview; exposing this fellow's impudence to the contempt it deserves may be of use to my design; at least, if he can reflect, it will be of use to himself. (Enter Jarvis.) How now, Jarvis, where's your master, my nephew?

Jarvis. At his wit's end, I believe; he's scarce gotten out of one scrape, but he's running his head into another.

Sir William. How so?

Jarvis. The house has but just been cleared of the bailiffs, and now he's again engaging, tooth and nail, in assisting old Croaker's son to patch up a clandestine match with the young lady that passes in the house for his sister!

Sir William. Ever busy to serve others.

Jarvis. Ay, anybody but himself. The young couple, it seems, are just setting out for Scotland, and he supplies them with money for the journey.

Sir William. Money! how is he able to supply others, who has scarce any for himself?

Jarvis. Why, there it is; he has no money, that's true; but then, as he never said *No* to any request in his life, he has given them a bill, drawn by a friend of his upon a merchant in the city, which I am to get changed; for you must know that I am to go with them to Scotland myself.

Sir William. How!

Jarvis. It seems the young gentleman is obliged to take a different road from his mistress, as he is to call upon an uncle of his that lives out of the way, in order to prepare a place for their reception when they return; so they have borrowed me from my master, as the properest person to attend the young lady down.

Sir William. To the land of matrimony! A pleasant journey, Jarvis.

Jarvis. Ay, but I'm only to have all the fatigues on 't.

Sir William. Well, it may be shorter, and less fatiguing than you imagine. I know but too much of the young lady's family and connections, whom I have seen abroad. I have also discovered that Miss Richland is not indifferent to my thoughtless nephew; and will endeavor, though I fear in vain, to establish that connection. But come, the letter I wait for must be almost finished; I'll let you further into my intentions in the next room. [*Exeunt.*

ACT THE FOURTH

Scene, CROAKER'S HOUSE.

Lofty.

Lofty. Well, sure the devil's in me of late, for running my head into such defiles, as nothing but a genius like my own could draw me from. I was formerly contented to husband out my places and pensions with some degree of frugality; but, curse it, of late I have given away the whole Court Register in less time than they could print the title-page; yet, hang it, why

scruple a lie or two to come at a fine girl, when I every day tell a thousand for nothing? Ha! Honeywood here before me. Could Miss Richland have set him at liberty? (*Enter Honeywood.*) Mr. Honeywood, I'm glad to see you abroad again. I find my concurrence was not necessary in your unfortunate affairs. I had put things in a train to do your business; but it is not for me to say what I intended doing.

Honeywood. It was unfortunate, indeed, sir. But what adds to my uneasiness is, that while you seem to be acquainted with my misfortune, I myself continue still a stranger to my benefactor.

Lofty. How! not know the friend that served you?

Honeywood. Can't get at the person.

Lofty. Inquire.

Honeywood. I have; but all I can learn is that he chooses to remain concealed, and that all inquiry must be fruitless.

Lofty. Must be fruitless?

Honeywood. Absolutely fruitless.

Lofty. Sure of that?

Honeywood. Very sure.

Lofty. Then I'll be damn'd if you shall ever know it from me.

Honeywood. How, sir?

Lofty. I suppose now, Mr. Honeywood, you think my rent-roll very considerable, and that I have vast sums of money to throw away; I know you do. The world, to be sure, says such things of me.

Honeywood. The world, by what I learn, is no stranger to your generosity. But where does this tend?

Lofty. To nothing; nothing in the world. The

town, to be sure, when it makes such a thing as me the subject of conversation, has asserted that I never yet patronized a man of merit.

Honeywood. I have heard instances to the contrary, even from yourself.

Lofty. Yes, Honeywood, and there are instances to the contrary, that you shall never hear from myself.

Honeywood. Ha, dear sir, permit me to ask you but one question.

Lofty. Sir, ask me no questions; I say, sir, ask me no questions; I'll be damn'd if I answer them!

Honeywood. I will ask no further. My friend! my benefactor! it is, it must be here, that I am indebted for freedom, for honor. Yes, thou worthiest of men, from the beginning I suspected it, but was afraid to return thanks; which, if undeserved, might seem reproaches.

Lofty. I protest I do not understand all this, Mr. Honeywood! You treat me very cavalierly. I do assure you, sir — Blood, sir, can't a man be permitted to enjoy the luxury of his own feelings, without all this parade?

Honeywood. Nay, do not attempt to conceal an action that adds to your honor. Your looks, your air, your manner, all confess it.

Lofty. Confess it, sir! Torture itself, sir, shall never bring me to confess it. Mr. Honeywood, I have admitted you upon terms of friendship. Don't let us fall out; make me happy, and let this be buried in oblivion. You know I hate ostentation; you know I do. Come, come, Honeywood, you know I always loved to be a friend, and not a patron. I beg this may make no kind of distance between us. Come, come, you and I must be more familiar — indeed we must.

Honeywood. Heavens! Can I ever repay such friendship! Is there any way! — Thou best of men, can I ever return the obligation?

Lofty. A bagatelle,¹ a mere bagatelle! But I see your heart is laboring to be grateful. You shall be grateful. It would be cruel to disappoint you.

Honeywood. How? teach me the manner. Is there any way?

Lofty. From this moment you're mine. Yes, my friend, you shall know it — I'm in love.

Honeywood. And can I assist you?

Lofty. Nobody so well.

Honeywood. In what manner? I'm all impatience.

Lofty. You shall make love for me.

Honeywood. And to whom shall I speak in your favor?

Lofty. To a lady with whom you have great interest, I assure you. Miss Richland.

Honeywood. Miss Richland!

Lofty. Yes, Miss Richland. She has struck the blow up to the hilt in my bosom, by Jupiter!

Honeywood. Heavens! was ever anything more unfortunate? It is too much to be endured.

Lofty. Unfortunate, indeed! And yet I can endure it, till you have opened the affair to her for me. Between ourselves, I think she likes me. I'm not apt to boast, but I think she does.

Honeywood. Indeed! But do you know the person you apply to?

Lofty. Yes, I know you are her friend and mine: that's enough. To you, therefore, I commit the suc-

¹ bagatelle: A trifle, a thing of no importance. Dr. Johnson held that it was not naturalized at the time Goldsmith used the word. (Johnson's *Dictionary*.)

cess of my passion. I'll say no more, let friendship do the rest. I have only to add, that if at any time my little interest can be of service—but, hang it, I'll make no promises—you know my interest is yours at any time. No apologies, my friend, I'll not be answered; it shall be so. *[Exit.]*

Honeywood. Open, generous, unsuspecting man! He little thinks that I love her too; and with such an ardent passion!—But then it was ever but a vain and hopeless one; my torment, my persecution! What shall I do? Love, friendship; a hopeless passion, a deserving friend! Love, that has been my tormentor; a friend, that has, perhaps, distressed himself to serve me. It shall be so. Yes, I will discard the fondling hope from my bosom, and exert all my influence in his favor. And yet to see her in the possession of another!—Insupportable! But then to betray a generous, trusting friend!—Worse, worse! Yes, I'm resolved. Let me but be the instrument of their happiness, and then quit a country where I must forever despair of finding my own. *[Exit.]*

Enter Olivia and Garnet, who carries a milliner's box.

Olivia. Dear me, I wish this journey were over. No news of Jarvis yet? I believe the old peevish creature delays purely to vex me.

Garnet. Why, to be sure, madam, I did hear him say a little snubbing before marriage would teach you to bear it the better afterwards.

Olivia. To be gone a full hour, though he had only to get a bill changed in the city! How provoking!

Garnet. I'll lay my life, Mr. Leontine, that had twice as much to do, is setting off by this time from his inn; and here you are left behind.

Olivia. Well, let us be prepared for his coming, however. Are you sure you have omitted nothing, Garnet?

Garnet. Not a stick, madam; all's here. Yet I wish you could take the white and silver to be married in. It's the worst luck in the world in anything but white. I knew one Bett Stubbs, of our town, that was married in red; and as sure as eggs is eggs, the bridegroom and she had a miff before morning.

Olivia. No matter. I'm all impatience till we are out of the house.

Garnet. Bless me, madam, I had almost forgot the wedding ring! The sweet little thing. I don't think it would go on my little finger. And what if I put in a gentleman's nightcap, in case of necessity, madam? — But here's Jarvis.

Enter Jarvis.

Olivia. O Jarvis, are you come at last? We have been ready this half hour. Now let's be going. Let us fly!

Jarvis. Ay, to Jericho! for we shall have no going to Scotland this bout, I fancy.

Olivia. How! what's the matter?

Jarvis. Money, money is the matter, madam. We have got no money. What the plague do you send me of your fool's errand for? My master's bill upon the city is not worth a rush. Here it is; Mrs. Garnet may pin up her hair with it.

Olivia. Undone! How could Honeywood serve us so? What shall we do? Can't we go without it?

Jarvis. Go to Scotland without money! To Scotland without money! Lord, how some people understand geography! We might as well set sail for Patagonia upon a cork-jacket.

Olivia. Such a disappointment! What a base, insincere man was your master, to serve us in this manner. Is this his good-nature?

Jarvis. Nay, don't talk ill of my master, madam. I won't bear to hear anybody talk ill of him but myself.

Garnet. Bless us! now I think on't, madam, you need not be under any uneasiness: I saw Mr. Leone receive forty guineas from his father just before he set out, and he can't yet have left the inn. A short letter will reach him there.

Olivia. Well remembered, Garnet; I'll write immediately. How's this! Bless me, my hand trembles so, I can't write a word. Do you write, Garnet; and, upon second thought, it will be better from you.

Garnet. Truly, madam, I write and indite but poorly. I never was cute¹ at my larning. But I'll do what I can to please you. Let me see. All out of my own head, I suppose?

Olivia. Whatever you please.

Garnet. (*Writing.*) "Muster Croaker"—Twenty guineas, madam?

Olivia. Ay, twenty will do.

Garnet. "At the bar of the Talbot till called for. — Expedition — Will be blown up — All of a flame — Quick, despatch — Cupid, the little god of love." — I conclude it madam, with Cupid; I love to see a love letter end like poetry.

Olivia. Well, well, what you please, anything. But how shall we send it? I can trust none of the servants of this family.

Garnet. Odso, madam, Mr. Honeywood's butler is

¹ *cute*: Sharp, clever. By Johnson held to be a vulgar contraction used only in North England; it was often printed "'cute."

in the next room; he's a dear, sweet man; he'll do anything for me.

Jarvis. He! the dog, he'll certainly commit some blunder. He's drunk and sober ten times a day.

Olivia. No matter. Fly, Garnet; anybody we can trust will do. (*Exit Garnet.*) Well, Jarvis, now we can have nothing more to interrupt us. You may take up the things, and carry them on to the inn. Have you no hands, Jarvis?

Jarvis. Soft and fair, young lady. You that are going to be married think things can never be done too fast; but we that are old, and know what we are about, must elope methodically, madam.

Olivia. Well, sure, if my indiscretions were to be done over again —

Jarvis. My life for it, you would do them ten times over —

Olivia. Why will you talk so? If you knew how unhappy they make me —

Jarvis. Very unhappy, no doubt; I was once just as unhappy when I was going to be married myself. I'll tell you a story about that —

Olivia. A story! when I'm all impatience to be away. Was there ever such a dilatory creature! —

Jarvis. Well, madam, if we must march, why we will march, that's all. Though, odds-bobs, we have still forgot one thing we should never travel without — a case of good razors, and a box of shaving powder. But no matter, I believe we shall be pretty well shaved by the way.

[*Going.*

Enter Garnet.

Garnet. Undone, undone, madam! Ah, Mr. Jarvis, you said right enough. As sure as death, Mr. Honeywood's rogue of a drunken butler dropped the letter

before he went ten yards from the door. There's old Croaker has just picked it up, and is this moment reading it to himself in the hall!

Olivia. Unfortunate! we shall be discovered.

Garnet. No, madam; don't be uneasy, he can make neither head nor tail of it. To be sure, he looks as if he was broke loose from Bedlam about it, but he can't find what it means for all that. Oh lud, he is coming this way all in the horrors.

Olivia. Then let us leave the house this instant, for fear he should ask farther questions. In the mean time, Garnet, do you write and send off just such another.

[*Exeunt.*

Enter Croaker.'

Croaker. Death and destruction! Are all the horrors of air, fire, and water to be levelled only at me? Am I only to be singled out for gunpowder plots, combustibles, and conflagration? Here it is—an incendiary letter dropped at my door. *To Muster Croaker, these with speed.* Ay, ay, plain enough the direction; all in the genuine incendiary spelling, and as cramp as the devil. *With speed.* Oh, confound your speed! But let me read it once more. (*Reads.*) *Muster Croaker, as sone as yoew see this leve twenty gunnes at the bar of the Talboot tell caled for or yowe and yower experetion will be al blown up.* Ah, but too plain! Blood and gunpowder in every line of it. Blown up! murderous dog! All blown up! Heavens! what have I and my poor family done, to be all blown up? (*Reads.*) *Our pockets are low, and money we must have.* Ay, there's the reason; they'll blow us up, because they have got low pockets. (*Reads.*) *It is but a short time you have to consider; for if this takes wind, the house will quickly be all of a flame.* In-

human monsters! blow us up, and then burn us! The earthquake at Lisbon was but a bonfire to it! (*Reads.*) *Make quick despatch, and so no more at present. But may Cupid, the little god of love, go with you wherever you go.* The little god of love! Cupid, the little god of love, go with me! Go you to the devil, you and your little Cupid together. I'm so frightened, I scarce know whether I sit, stand, or go. Perhaps this moment I'm treading on lighted matches, blazing brimstone, and barrels of gunpowder. They are preparing to blow me up into the clouds. Murder! We shall be all burnt in our beds; we shall be all burnt in our beds!

Enter Miss Richland.

Miss Richland. Lord, sir, what's the matter?

Croaker. Murder's the matter. We shall be all blown up in our beds before morning!

Miss Richland. I hope not, sir.

Croaker. What signifies what you hope, madam, when I have a certificate of it here in my hand? Will nothing alarm my family? Sleeping and eating, sleeping and eating, is the only work from morning till night in my house. My insensible crew could sleep though rocked by an earthquake, and fry beef-steaks at a volcano!

Miss Richland. But, sir, you have alarmed them so often already; we have nothing but earthquakes, famines, plagues, and mad dogs, from year's end to year's end. You remember, sir, it is not above a month ago, you assured us of a conspiracy among the bakers, to poison us in our bread; and so kept the whole family a week upon potatoes.

Croaker. And potatoes were too good for them. But why do I stand talking here with a girl, when I

should be facing the enemy without? Here, John, Nicodemus, search the house. Look into the cellars, to see if there be any combustibles below; and above, in the apartments, that no matches be thrown in at the windows. Let all the fires be put out, and let the engine be drawn out in the yard, to play upon the house in case of necessity. [Exit.

Miss Richland. (Alone.) What can he mean by all this? Yet why should I inquire, when he alarms us in this manner almost every day. But Honeywood has desired an interview with me in private. What can he mean? or rather, what means this palpitation at his approach? It is the first time he ever showed anything in his conduct that seemed particular. Sure, he cannot mean to — but he's here.

Enter Honeywood.

Honeywood. I presumed to solicit this interview, madam, before I left town, to be permitted —

Miss Richland. Indeed! leaving town, sir?

Honeywood. Yes, madam; perhaps the kingdom. I have presumed, I say, to desire the favor of this interview, — in order to disclose something which our long friendship prompts. And yet my fears —

Miss Richland. His fears! What are his fears to mine! (*Aside.*) We have, indeed, been long acquainted, sir; very long. If I remember, our first meeting was at the French ambassador's. Do you recollect how you were pleased to rally me upon my complexion there?

Honeywood. Perfectly, madam; I presumed to reprove you for painting; ¹ but your warmer blushes soon

¹ reprove you for painting: In Jean Pierre Grosley's *Tour to London* (1765) it is said that the English women used rouge less than the French.

convinced the company that the coloring was all from nature.

Miss Richland. And yet you only meant it, in your good-natured way, to make me pay a compliment to myself. In the same manner you danced that night with the most awkward woman in company, because you saw nobody else would take her out.

Honeywood. Yes; and was rewarded the next night by dancing with the finest woman in company, whom everybody wished to take out.

Miss Richland. Well, sir, if you thought so then, I fear your judgment has since corrected the errors of a first impression. We generally show to most advantage at first. Our sex are like poor tradesmen, that put all their best goods to be seen at the windows.

Honeywood. The first impression, madam, did indeed deceive me. I expected to find a woman with all the faults of conscious, flattered beauty. I expected to find her vain and insolent. But every day has since taught me that it is possible to possess sense without pride, and beauty without affectation.

Miss Richland. This, sir, is a style very unusual with Mr. Honeywood; and I should be glad to know why he thus attempts to increase that vanity, which his own lessons have taught me to despise.

Honeywood. I ask pardon, madam. Yet, from our long friendship, I presumed I might have some right to offer, without offence, what you may refuse without offending.

Miss Richland. Sir! I beg you'd reflect; though I fear I shall scarce have any power to refuse a request of yours, yet you may be precipitate: consider, sir.

Honeywood. I own my rashness; but as I plead the cause of friendship, of one who loves — don't be

alarmed, madam — who loves you with the most ardent passion ; whose whole happiness is placed in you —

Miss Richland. I fear, sir, I shall never find whom you mean, by this description of him.

Honeywood. Ah, madam, it but too plainly points him out ; though he should be too humble himself to urge his pretensions, or you too modest to understand them.

Miss Richland. Well, it would be affectation any longer to pretend ignorance ; and, I will own, sir, I have long been prejudiced in his favor. It was but natural to wish to make his heart mine, as he seemed himself ignorant of its value.

Honeywood. I see she always loved him. (*Aside.*) I find, madam, you're already sensible of his worth, his passion. How happy is my friend to be the favorite of one with such sense to distinguish merit, and such beauty to reward it !

Miss Richland. Your friend, sir ! what friend ?

Honeywood. My best friend — my friend Mr. Lofty, madam.

Miss Richland. He, sir !

Honeywood. Yes, he, madam. He is, indeed, what your warmest wishes might have formed him. And to his other qualities he adds that of the most passionate regard for you.

Miss Richland. Amazement ! — No more of this, I beg you, sir.

Honeywood. I see your confusion, madam, and know how to interpret it. And since I so plainly read the language of your heart, shall I make my friend happy by communicating your sentiments ?

Miss Richland. By no means.

Honeywood. Excuse me, I must; I know you desire it.

Miss Richland. Mr. Honeywood, let me tell you that you wrong my sentiments and yourself. When I first applied to your friendship, I expected advice and assistance; but now, sir, I see that it is vain to expect happiness from him who has been so bad an economist of his own; and that I must disclaim his friendship who ceases to be a friend to himself. [Exit.

Honeywood. How is this? she has confessed she loved him, and yet she seemed to part in displeasure. Can I have done anything to reproach myself with? No; I believe not; yet, after all, these things should not be done by a third person; I should have spared her confusion. My friendship carried me a little too far.

Enter Croaker, with the letter in his hand, and Mrs. Croaker.

Mrs. Croaker. Ha, ha, ha! And so, my dear, it's your supreme wish that I should be quite wretched upon this occasion? Ha, ha!

Croaker. (*Mimicking.*) Ha, ha, ha! And so, my dear, it's your supreme pleasure to give me no better consolation?

Mrs. Croaker. Positively, my dear, what is this incendiary stuff and trumpery to me? Our house may travel through the air like the house of Loretto,¹ for aught I care, if I'm to be miserable in it.

Croaker. Would to heaven it were converted into an house of correction for your benefit. Have we not everything to alarm us? Perhaps this very moment the tragedy is beginning.

¹ house of Loretto: The *Santa Casa*, or Holy House, of Loreto, Italy, is reputed to be the house in which the Virgin lived in Nazareth. It was said to have been miraculously moved at the time of the Crusades.



Mrs. Croaker. Then let us reserve our distress till the rising of the curtain, or give them the money they want, and have done with them.

Croaker. Give them my money! — And pray, what right have they to my money?

Mrs. Croaker. And pray, what right then have you to my good humor?

Croaker. And so your good humor advises me to part with my money? Why, then, to tell your good humor a piece of my mind, I'd sooner part with my wife! Here's Mr. Honeywood; see what he'll say to it. My dear Honeywood, look at this incendiary letter dropped at my door. It will freeze you with terror; and yet lovey here can read it — can read it, and laugh!

Mrs. Croaker. Yes, and so will Mr. Honeywood.

Croaker. If he does, I'll suffer to be hanged the next minute in the rogue's place, that's all.

Mrs. Croaker. Speak, Mr. Honeywood; is there anything more foolish than my husband's fright upon this occasion?

Honeywood. It would not become me to decide, madam; but, doubtless, the greatness of his terrors now will but invite them to renew their villany another time.

Mrs. Croaker. I told you, he'd be of my opinion.

Croaker. How, sir! Do you maintain that I should lie down under such an injury, and show, neither by my tears nor complaints, that I have something of the spirit of a man in me?

Honeywood. Pardon me, sir. You ought to make the loudest complaints, if you desire redress. The surest way to have redress is to be earnest in the pursuit of it.

Croaker. Ay, whose opinion is he of now?

Mrs. Croaker. But don't you think that laughing off our fears is the best way?

Honeywood. What is the best, madam, few can say; but I'll maintain it to be a very wise way.

Croaker. But we're talking of the best. Surely the best way is to face the enemy in the field, and not wait till he plunders us in our very bed-chamber.

Honeywood. Why, sir, as to the best, that — that's a very wise way too.

Mrs. Croaker. But can anything be more absurd, than to double our distresses by our apprehensions, and put it in the power of every low fellow, that can scrawl ten words of wretched spelling, to torment us?

Honeywood. Without doubt, nothing more absurd.

Croaker. How! would it not be more absurd to despise the rattle till we are bit by the snake?

Honeywood. Without doubt, perfectly absurd.

Croaker. Then you are of my opinion?

Honeywood. Entirely.

Mrs. Croaker. And you reject mine?

Honeywood. Heavens forbid, madam! No, sure, no reasoning can be more just than yours. We ought certainly to despise malice, if we cannot oppose it, and not make the incendiary's pen as fatal to our repose as the highwayman's pistol.

Mrs. Croaker. Oh, then you think I'm quite right?

Honeywood. Perfectly right.

Croaker. A plague of plagues, we can't be both right. I ought to be sorry, or I ought to be glad. My hat must be on my head, or my hat must be off.

Mrs. Croaker. Certainly, in two opposite opinions, if one be perfectly reasonable, the other can't be perfectly right.

Honeywood. And why may not both be right, madam? Mr. Croaker in earnestly seeking redress, and you in waiting the event with good-humor? Pray, let me see the letter again. I have it. This letter requires twenty guineas to be left at the bar of the Talbot Inn. If it be indeed an incendiary letter, what if you and I, sir, go there; and when the writer comes to be paid his expected booty, seize him?

Croaker. My dear friend, it's the very thing; the very thing. While I walk by the door, you shall plant yourself in ambush near the bar; burst out upon the miscreant like a masked battery; extort a confession at once, and so hang him up by surprise.

Honeywood. Yes; but I would not choose to exercise too much severity. It is my maxim, sir, that crimes generally punish themselves.]

Croaker. (*Ironically.*) Well, but we may upbraid him a little, I suppose?

Honeywood. Ay, but not punish him too rigidly.

Croaker. Well, well, leave that to my own benevolence.

Honeywood. Well, I do; but remember that universal benevolence is the first law of nature. <

[*Exeunt Honeywood and Mrs. Croaker.*]

Croaker. Yes; and my universal benevolence will hang the dog, if he had as many necks as a hydra!

ACT THE FIFTH

Scene, AN INN.

Enter Olivia and Jarvis.

Olivia. Well, we have got safe to the inn, however. Now, if the post-chaise were ready —

Jarvis. The horses are just finishing their oats; and, as they are not going to be married, they choose to take their own time.

Olivia. You are for ever giving wrong motives to my impatience.

Jarvis. Be as impatient as you will, the horses must take their own time; besides, you don't consider we have got no answer from our fellow-traveller yet. If we hear nothing from Mr. Leontine, we have only one way left us.

Olivia. What way?

Jarvis. The way home again.

Olivia. Not so. I have made a resolution to go, and nothing shall induce me to break it.

Jarvis. Ay; resolutions are well kept when they jump with inclination. However, I'll go hasten things without. And I'll call, too, at the bar, to see if anything should be left for us there. Don't be in such a plaguy hurry, madam, and we shall go the faster, I promise you. [*Exit.*

Enter Landlady.

Landlady. What! Solomon! why don't you move? Pipes and tobacco for the Lamb¹ there. — Will

¹ Lamb . . . Dolphin . . . Angel: The rooms as well as the inns were designated by names rather than numbers. See *She Stoops to Conquer*, Act III, "Lion . . . Angel . . . Lamb."

nobody answer? To the Dolphin; quick! The Angel has been outrageous this half hour. Did your ladyship call, madam?

Olivia. No, madam.

Landlady. I find as you are for Scotland, madam. — But that's no business of mine; married, or not married, I ask no questions. To be sure, we had a sweet little couple set off from this two days ago for the same place. The gentleman, for a tailor, was, to be sure, as fine a spoken tailor as ever blew froth from a full pot. And the young lady so bashful, it was near half an hour before we could get her to finish a pint of raspberry between us.

Olivia. But this gentleman and I are not going to be married, I assure you.

Landlady. May be not. That's no business of mine; for certain, Scotch marriages seldom turn out well. There was, of my own knowledge, Miss Macfag, that married her father's footman. — Alack-a-day, she and her husband soon parted, and now keep separate cellars in Hedge-lane.¹

Olivia. (*Aside.*) A very pretty picture of what lies before me.

Enter Leontine.

Leontine. My dear Olivia, my anxiety, till you were out of danger, was too great to be resisted. I could not help coming to see you set out, though it exposes us to a discovery.

Olivia. May everything you do prove as fortunate.

¹ keep separate cellars in Hedge-lane: Now Dorset Street. Johnson's friend, Mauritius Lowe, the painter, lived at No. 3, Hedge-lane, in great poverty. Compare Goldsmith's *A Register of Scotch Marriages*: "They now keep separate garrets in Rosemary-lane."

Indeed, Leontine, we have been most cruelly disappointed. Mr. Honeywood's bill upon the city has, it seems, been protested, and we have been utterly at a loss how to proceed.

Leontine. How! an offer of his own, too! Sure, he could not mean to deceive us.

Olivia. Depend upon his sincerity; he only mistook the desire for the power of serving us. But let us think no more of it. I believe the post-chaise is ready by this.

Landlady. Not quite yet; and begging your ladyship's pardon, I don't think your ladyship quite ready for the post-chaise. The North Road is a cold place, madam. I have a drop in the house of as pretty raspberry as ever was tipt over tongue. Just a thimbleful to keep the wind off your stomach. To be sure, the last couple we had here, they said it was a perfect nosegay. Ecod, I sent them both away as good-natured — Up went the blinds, round went the wheels, and Drive away, postboy! was the word.

Enter Croaker.

Croaker. Well, while my friend Honeywood is upon the post of danger at the bar, it must be my business to have an eye about me here. I think I know an incendiary's look; for wherever the devil makes a purchase, he never fails to set his mark. Ha! who have we here? My son and daughter! What can they be doing here?

Landlady. I tell you, madam, it will do you good; I think I know by this time what's good for the North Road. It's a raw night, madam — sir —

Leontine. Not a drop more, good madam. I should now take it as a greater favor, if you hasten the horses, for I am afraid to be seen myself.

Landlady. That shall be done. Wha, Solomon! are you all dead there? Wha, Solomon, I say!

[*Exit, bawling.*]

Olivia. Well, I dread lest an expedition begun in fear, should end in repentance. — Every moment we stay increases our danger, and adds to my apprehensions.

Leontine. There is no danger, trust me, my dear; there can be none. If Honeywood has acted with honor, and kept my father, as he promised, in employment till we are out of danger, nothing can interrupt our journey.

Olivia. I have no doubt of Mr. Honeywood's sincerity, and even his desires to serve us. My fears are from your father's suspicions. A mind so disposed to be alarmed without a cause, will be but too ready when there's a reason.

Leontine. Why, let him, when we are out of his power. But believe me, Olivia, you have no great reason to dread his resentment. His repining temper, as it does no manner of injury to himself, so will it never do harm to others. He only frets to keep himself employed, and scolds for his private amusement.

Olivia. I don't know that; but I'm sure, on some occasions, it makes him look most shockingly.

Croaker. (*Discovering himself.*) How does he look now? — How does he look now?

Olivia. Ah!

Leontine. Undone!

Croaker. How do I look now? Sir, I am your very humble servant. Madam, I am yours! What, you are going off, are you? Then, first, if you please, take a word or two from me with you before you go. Tell me first where you are going; and when you have

told me that, perhaps I shall know as little as I did before.

Leontine. If that be so, our answer might but increase your displeasure, without adding to your information.

Croaker. I want no information from you, puppy; and you too, good madam, what answer have you got? Eh! (*A cry without, "Stop him!"*) I think I heard a noise. My friend Honeywood without — has he seized the incendiary? Ah, no, for now I hear no more on 't.

Leontine. Honeywood without! Then, sir, it was Mr. Honeywood that directed you hither?

Croaker. No, sir, it was Mr. Honeywood conducted me hither.

Leontine. Is it possible?

Croaker. Possible! Why, he's in the house now, sir; more anxious about me than my own son, sir.

Leontine. Then, sir, he's a villain!

Croaker. How, sirrah! a villain, because he takes most care of your father? I'll not bear it. I tell you I'll not bear it. Honeywood is a friend to the family, and I'll have him treated as such.

Leontine. I shall study to repay his friendship as it deserves.

Croaker. Ah, rogue, if you knew how earnestly he entered into my griefs, and pointed out the means to detect them, you would love him as I do. (*A cry without, "Stop him!"*) Fire and fury! they have seized the incendiary; they have the villain, the incendiary in view. Stop him! stop an incendiary! a murderer! stop him!

[*Exit.*

Olivia. Oh, my terrors! what can this new tumult mean?

Leontine. Some new mark, I suppose, of Mr. Honey-

wood's sincerity. But we shall have satisfaction: he shall give me instant satisfaction.

Olivia. It must not be, my Leontine, if you value my esteem or my happiness. Whatever be our fate, let us not add guilt to our misfortunes—Consider that our innocence will shortly be all we have left us. You must forgive him.

Leontine. Forgive him! Has he not in every instance betrayed us? Forced me to borrow money from him, which appears a mere trick to delay us; promised to keep my father engaged till we were out of danger, and here brought him to the very scene of our escape?

Olivia. Don't be precipitate. We may yet be mistaken.

Enter Postboy, dragging in Jarvis; Honeywood entering soon after.

Postboy. Ay, master, we have him fast enough. Here is the incendiary dog. I'm entitled to the reward; I'll take my oath I saw him ask for the money at the bar, and then run for it.

Honeywood. Come, bring him along. Let us see him. Let him learn to blush for his crimes. (*Discovering his mistake.*) Death! what's here? Jarvis, Leontine, Olivia! What can all this mean?

Jarvis. Why I'll tell you what it means: that I was an old fool, and that you are my master—that's all.

Honeywood. Confusion!

Leontine. Yes, sir, I find you have kept your word with me. After such baseness, I wonder how you can venture to see the man you have injured!

Honeywood. My dear Leontine, by my life, my honor—

Leontine. Peace, peace, for shame; and do not continue to aggravate baseness by hypocrisy. I know you, sir, I know you.

Honeywood. Why, won't you hear me? By all that's just, I knew not —

Leontine. Hear you, sir? to what purpose? I now see through all your low arts; your ever complying with every opinion; your never refusing any request; your friendship as common as a prostitute's favors, and as fallacious; all these, sir, have long been contemptible to the world, and are now perfectly so to me.

Honeywood. (Aside.) Ha! "contemptible to the world"! that reaches me.

Leontine. All the seeming sincerity of your professions, I now find were only allurements to betray; and all your seeming regret for their consequences, only calculated to cover the cowardice of your heart. Draw, villain!

Enter Croaker, out of breath.

Croaker. Where is the villain? Where is the incendiary? (*Seizing the Postboy*). Hold him fast, the dog; he has the gallows in his face. Come, you dog, confess; confess all, and hang yourself.

Postboy. Zounds, master! what do you throttle me for?

Croaker. (Beating him.) Dog, do you resist; do you resist?

Postboy. Zounds, master! I'm not he; there's the man that we thought was the rogue, and turns out to be one of the company.

Croaker. How!

Honeywood. Mr. Croaker, we have all been under a strange mistake here; I find there is nobody guilty; it was all an error; entirely an error of our own.

Croaker. And I say, sir, that you're in an error; for there's guilt and double guilt, a plot, a damned

jesuitical, pestilential plot, and I must have proof of it.

Honeywood. Do but hear me.

Croaker. What! you intend to bring 'em off, I suppose? I'll hear nothing.

Honeywood. Madam, you seem at least calm enough to hear reason.

Olivia. Excuse me.

Honeywood. Good Jarvis, let me then explain it to you.

Jarvis. What signifies explanation when the thing is done?

Honeywood. Will nobody hear me? Was there ever such a set, so blinded by passion and prejudice! (*To the Postboy.*) My good friend, I believe you'll be surprised when I assure you —

Postboy. Sure me nothing — I'm sure of nothing but a good beating.

Croaker. Come then, you, madam, if you ever hope for any favor or forgiveness, tell me sincerely all you know of this affair.

Olivia. Unhappily, sir, I'm but too much the cause of your suspicions: you see before you, sir, one that, with false pretences, has stepped into your family to betray it; not your daughter —

Croaker. Not my daughter!

Olivia. Not your daughter — but a mean deceiver — who — support me, I cannot —

Honeywood. Help, she's going; give her air.

Croaker. Ay, ay, take the young woman to the air; I would not hurt a hair of her head, whose ever daughter she may be — not so bad as that neither.

[*Exeunt all but Croaker.*

Yes, yes, all's out; I now see the whole affair; my.

son is either married, or going to be so, to this lady, whom he imposed upon me as his sister. Ay, certainly so; and yet I don't find it afflicts me so much as one might think. There's the advantage of fretting away our misfortunes beforehand; we never feel them when they come.

Enter Miss Richland and Sir William.

Sir William. But how do you know, madam, that my nephew intends setting off from this place?

Miss Richland. My maid assured me he was come to this inn, and my own knowledge of his intending to leave the kingdom suggested the rest. But what do I see? my guardian here before us! Who, my dear sir, could have expected meeting you here? To what accident do we owe this pleasure?

Croaker. To a fool, I believe.

Miss Richland. But to what purpose did you come?

Croaker. To play the fool.

Miss Richland. But with whom?

Croaker. With greater fools than myself.

Miss Richland. Explain.

Croaker. Why, Mr. Honeywood brought me here, to do nothing now I am here; and my son is going to be married to I don't know who, that is here: so now you are as wise as I am.

Miss Richland. Married! to whom, sir?

Croaker. To Olivia, my daughter, as I took her to be; but who the devil she is, or whose daughter she is, I know no more than the man in the moon.

Sir William. Then, sir, I can inform you; and, though a stranger, yet you shall find me a friend to your family. It will be enough, at present, to assure you that, both in point of birth and fortune, the young

lady is at least your son's equal. Being left by her father, Sir James Woodville—

Croaker. Sir James Woodville! What, of the west?

Sir William. Being left by him, I say, to the care of a mercenary wretch, whose only aim was to secure her fortune to himself, she was sent to France, under pretence of education; and there every art was tried to fix her for life in a convent, contrary to her inclinations. Of this I was informed upon my arrival at Paris; and, as I had been once her father's friend, I did all in my power to frustrate her guardian's base intentions. I had even meditated to rescue her from his authority, when your son stepped in with more pleasing violence, gave her liberty, and you a daughter.

Croaker. But I intend to have a daughter of my own choosing, sir. A young lady, sir, whose fortune, by my interest with those that have interest, will be double what my son has a right to expect! Do you know Mr. Lofty, sir?

Sir William. Yes, sir: and know that you are deceived in him. But step this way, and I'll convince you.

[*Croaker and Sir William seem to confer.*]

Enter Honeywood.

Honeywood. Obstinate man, still to persist in his outrage! Insulted by him, despised by all, I now begin to grow contemptible even to myself. How have I sunk by too great an assiduity to please! How have I overtaxed all my abilities, lest the approbation of a single fool should escape me! But all is now over: I have survived my reputation, my fortune, my friendships, and nothing remains henceforward for me but solitude and repentance.

Miss Richland. Is it true, Mr. Honeywood, that

you are setting off, without taking leave of your friends? The report is that you are quitting England. Can it be?

Honeywood. Yes, madam; and though I am so unhappy as to have fallen under your displeasure, yet, thank Heaven! I leave you to happiness; to one who loves you, and deserves your love; to one who has power to procure you affluence, and generosity to improve your enjoyment of it.

Miss Richland. And are you sure, sir, that the gentleman you mean is what you describe him?

Honeywood. I have the best assurances of it — his serving me. He does indeed deserve the highest happiness, and that is in your power to confer. As for me, weak and wavering as I have been, obliged by all, and incapable of serving any, what happiness can I find but in solitude; what hope, but in being forgotten?

Miss Richland. A thousand! to live among friends that esteem you, whose happiness it will be to be permitted to oblige you.

Honeywood. No, madam, my resolution is fixed. Inferiority among strangers is easy; but among those that once were equals, insupportable. Nay, to show you how far my resolution can go, I can now speak with calmness of my former follies, my vanity, my dissipation, my weakness. I will even confess that, among the number of my other presumptions, I had the insolence to think of loving you. Yes, madam, while I was pleading the passion of another, my heart was tortured with its own. But it is over; it was unworthy our friendship, and let it be forgotten.

Miss Richland. You amaze me!

Honeywood. But you'll forgive it, I know you will;

since the confession should not have come from me even now, but to convince you of the sincerity of my intention of — never mentioning it more. [Going.

Miss Richland. Stay, sir, one moment — Ha! he here —

Enter Lofty.

Lofty. Is the coast clear? None but friends? I have followed you here with a trifling piece of intelligence; but it goes no farther; things are not yet ripe for a discovery. I have spirits working at a certain board; your affair at the Treasury will be done in less than — a thousand years. Mum!

Miss Richland. Sooner, sir, I should hope.

Lofty. Why, yes, I believe it may, if it falls into proper hands, that know where to push and where to parry; that know how the land lies — eh, Honeywood?

Miss Richland. It is fallen into yours.

Lofty. Well, to keep you no longer in suspense, your thing is done. It is done, I say — that's all. I have just had assurances from Lord Neveront, that the claim has been examined, and found admissible. *Quietus* is the word, madam.

Honeywood. But how? his lordship has been at Newmarket these ten days!

Lofty. Indeed! Then Sir Gilbert Goose must have been most damnably mistaken. I had it of him.

Miss Richland. He! why, Sir Gilbert and his family have been in the country this month.

Lofty. This month! it must certainly be so — Sir Gilbert's letter did come to me from Newmarket, so that he must have met his Lordship there; and so it came about. I have his letter about me; I'll read it to you. (*Taking out a large bundle.*) That's from

Paoli of Corsica;¹ that from the Marquis of Squilachi.² — Have you a mind to see a letter from Count Poniatowski,³ now King of Poland? — Honest Pon — (*Searching.*) Oh, sir, what, are you here too? I'll tell you what, honest friend, if you have not absolutely delivered my letter to Sir William Honeywood, you may return it. The thing will do without him.

Sir William. Sir, I have delivered it, and must inform you it was received with the most mortifying contempt.

Croaker. Contempt! Mr. Lofty, what can that mean?

Lofty. Let him go on, let him go on, I say. You'll find it come to something presently.

Sir William. Yes, sir; I believe you'll be amazed, if, after waiting some time in the antechamber, after being surveyed with insolent curiosity by the passing servants, I was at last assured that Sir William Honeywood knew no such person, and I must certainly have been imposed upon.

Lofty. Good; let me die; very good. Ha! ha! ha!

Croaker. Now, for my life, I can't find out half the goodness of it.

Lofty. You can't? Ha! ha!

Croaker. No, for the soul of me! I think it was as

¹ **Paoli of Corsica**: Pascal Paoli (1726–1807) was appointed General-in-Chief for the Corsicans in 1755. One year later than the date of this play his army was overcome by the French. Paoli then settled in England and became a friend of Johnson and Goldsmith.

² **Squilachi**: Member of the noble Spanish family of Esquilache in Calabria.

³ **Poniatowski**: Stanislas-Augustus Poniatowski (1732–98) was known as Stanislaus II, last King of Poland.

confounded a bad answer as ever was sent from one private gentleman to another.

Lofty. And so you can't find out the force of the message? Why, I was in the house at that very time. Ha! ha! It was I that sent that very answer to my own letter. Ha! ha!

Croaker. Indeed! How? why?

Lofty. In one word, things between Sir William and me must be behind the curtain. A party has many eyes. He sides with Lord Buzzard, I side with Sir Gilbert Goose. So that unriddles the mystery.

Croaker. And so it does, indeed, and all my suspicions are over.

Lofty. Your suspicions! What then, you have been suspecting, you have been suspecting, have you? Mr. Croaker, you and I were friends — we are friends no longer. Never talk to me. It's over; I say, it's over.

Croaker. As I hope for your favor, I did not mean to offend. It escaped me. Don't be discomposed.

Lofty. Zounds! sir, but I am discomposed, and will be discomposed. To be treated thus! Who am I? Was it for this I have been dreaded both by ins and outs? Have I been libelled in the *Gazetteer*, and praised in the *St. James's*; ¹ have I been chaired at Wildman's, ² and a speaker at Merchant Tailors' Hall; ³

¹ *St. James's*: *St. James's Chronicle*; first issued 1763.

² *Wildman's*: A coffee-house in Bedford Street, Strand.

Each dish at Wildman's of sedition smacks;
Blasphemy may be Gospel at Almack's.

CHURCHILL, *The Candidate*.

³ *Merchant Tailors' Hall*: A famous banqueting-hall for several centuries.

Now I remember
We met at Merchant Taylors' Hall at dinner,
In Threadneedle Street.

BEN JONSON, *The Magnetic Lady*.

have I had my hand to addresses, and my head in the print-shops, and talk to me of suspects?

Croaker. My dear sir, be pacified. What can you have but asking pardon?

Lofty. Sir, I will not be pacified — Suspects! Who am I? To be used thus! Have I paid court to men in favor to serve my friends; the Lords of the Treasury, Sir William Honeywood, and the rest of the gang, and talk to me of suspects! Who am I, I say, who am I?

Sir William. Since, sir, you are so pressing for an answer, I'll tell you who you are:—A gentleman as well acquainted with politics as with men in power; as well acquainted with persons of fashion as with modesty; with Lords of the Treasury as with truth; and with all, as you are with Sir William Honeywood. I am Sir William Honeywood! (*Discovering his ensigns of the Bath.*)

Croaker. Sir William Honeywood!

Honeywood. (*Aside.*) Astonishment! my uncle!

Lofty. So then, my confounded genius has been all this time only leading me up to the garret, in order to fling me out of the window.

Croaker. What, Mr. Importance, and are these your works? Suspect you! You, who have been dreaded by the ins and outs; you, who have had your hand to addresses, and head stuck up in print-shops! If you were served right, you should have your head stuck up in the pillory.

Lofty. Ay, stick it where you will; for, by the Lord, it cuts but a very poor figure where it sticks at present.

Sir William. Well, Mr. Croaker, I hope you now see how incapable this gentleman is of serving you,

and how little Miss Richland has to expect from his influence.

Croaker. Ay, sir, too well I see it, and I can't but say I have had some boding of it these ten days. So I'm resolved, since my son has placed his affections on a lady of moderate fortune, to be satisfied with his choice, and not run the hazard of another Mr. Lofty, in helping him to a better.

Sir William. I approve your resolution; and here they come, to receive a confirmation of your pardon and consent.

Enter Mrs. Croaker, Jarvis, Leontine, and Olivia.

Mrs. Croaker. Where's my husband? Come, come, lovey, you must forgive them. Jarvis here has been to tell me the whole affair; and I say you must forgive them. Our own was a stolen match, you know, my dear; and we never had any reason to repent of it.

Croaker. I wish we could both say so. However, this gentleman, Sir William Honeywood, has been beforehand with you in obtaining their pardon. So, if the two poor fools have a mind to marry, I think we can tack them together without crossing the Tweed for it.

[Joining their hands.]

Leontine. How blest and unexpected! What, what can we say to such goodness? But our future obedience shall be the best reply. And as for this gentleman, to whom we owe —

Sir William. Excuse me, sir, if I interrupt your thanks, as I have here an interest that calls me. *(Turning to Honeywood.)* Yes, sir, you are surprised to see me; and I own that a desire of correcting your follies led me hither. I saw with indignation the errors of a mind that only sought applause from others; that easiness of disposition which, though inclined to the

right, had not courage to condemn the wrong. I saw with regret those splendid errors, that still took name from some neighboring duty; your charity, that was but injustice; your benevolence, that was but weakness; and your friendship, but credulity. I saw with regret great talents and extensive learning only employed to add sprightliness to error, and increase your perplexities. I saw your mind with a thousand natural charms; but the greatness of its beauty served only to heighten my pity for its prostitution.

Honeywood. Cease to upbraid me, sir; I have for some time but too strongly felt the justice of your reproaches. But there is one way still left me. Yes, sir, I have determined this very hour to quit forever a place where I have made myself the voluntary slave of all; and to seek among strangers that fortitude which may give strength to the mind, and marshal all its dissipated virtues. Yet, ere I depart, permit me to solicit favor for this gentleman; who, notwithstanding what has happened, has laid me under the most signal obligations. Mr. Lofty —

Lofty. Mr. Honeywood, I'm resolved upon a reformation as well as you. I now begin to find that the man who first invented the art of speaking truth was a much cunninger fellow than I thought him. And to prove that I design to speak truth for the future, I must now assure you that you owe your late enlargement to another, as, upon my soul, I had no hand in the matter. So now, if any of the company has a mind for preferment, he may take my place. I'm determined to resign. [Exit.

Honeywood. How have I been deceived!

Sir William. No, sir, you have been obliged to a kinder, fairer friend, for that favor — To Miss Rich-

land. Would she complete our joy, and make the man she has honored by her friendship happy in her love, I should then forget all, and be as blest as the welfare of my dearest kinsman can make me.

Miss Richland. After what is past, it would be but affectation to pretend to indifference. Yes, I will own an attachment, which, I find, was more than friendship. And if my entreaties cannot alter his resolution to quit the country, I will even try if my hand has not power to detain him. [Giving her hand.]

Honeywood. Heavens! how can I have deserved all this? How express my happiness, my gratitude? A moment like this overpays an age of apprehension.

Croaker. Well, now I see content in every face; but Heaven send we be all better this day three months!

Sir William. Henceforth, nephew, learn to respect yourself. He who seeks only for applause from without, has all his happiness in another's keeping.

Honeywood. Yes, sir, I now too plainly perceive my errors; my vanity, in attempting to please all by fearing to offend any; my meanness, in approving folly lest fools should disapprove. Henceforth, therefore, it shall be my study to reserve my pity for real distress; my friendship for real merit; and my love for her, who first taught me what it is to be happy.

EPILOGUE ¹

SPOKEN BY MRS. BULKLEY.²

As puffing quacks some caitiff wretch procure
To swear the pill, or drop, has wrought a cure ;
Thus, on the stage, our play-wrights still depend
For Epilogues and Prologues on some friend,
Who knows each art of coaxing up the town,
And makes full many a bitter pill go down.
Conscious of this, our bard has gone about,
And teased each rhyming friend to help him out.
An Epilogue ! things can't go on without it !
It could not fail, would you but set about it.
“ Young man,” cries one (a bard laid up in clover),
“ Alas, young man, my writing days are over ;
Let boys play tricks, and kick the straw,³ not I ;
Your brother Doctor ⁴ there, perhaps, may try.”

¹ **Epilogue** : The author, in expectation of an Epilogue from a friend at Oxford, deferred writing one himself till the very last hour. What is here offered, owes all its success to the graceful manner of the actress who spoke it. — GOLDSMITH.

² **Mrs. Bulkley** : Originally Miss Wilford, was on the London stage from 1764 to 1789. She created the part of Miss Hardcastle in *She Stoops to Conquer*, and of Julia in *The Rivals*.

³ **and kick the straw** : Referring to the feats of a performer named Mattocks, who could kick a straw and balance it on his nose. See *The Citizen of the World*, Letter xxi, on the English Theatre.

⁴ **Doctor** : The title of Doctor seems to have been somewhat more freely used in Goldsmith's time than at present. Johnson was called Doctor upon the LL. D. granted by Dublin University in 1765 ; however, he always preferred the plain Mister. Goldsmith was known as Doctor by common consent, though his only degree was M. B., and he did not use this on a title-page until March, 1763.

“What I, dear sir?” the Doctor interposes,
“What, plant my thistle, sir, among his roses!
No, no, I’ve other contests to maintain;
To-night I head our troops at Warwick-lane.¹
Go, ask your manager.” — “Who, me? Your pardon;
Those things are not our forte at Covent Garden.”
Our author’s friends, thus placed at happy distance,
Give him good words indeed, but no assistance.
As some unhappy wight, at some new play,
At the pit-door stands elbowing a way,
While oft, with many a smile, and many a shrug,
He eyes the centre, where his friends sit snug,
His simpering friends with pleasure in their eyes,
Sink as he sinks, and as he rises rise:
He nods, they nod; he cringes, they grimace;
But not a soul will budge to give him place.
Since, then, unhelp’d, our bard must now conform
To “bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,”²
Blame where you must, be candid where you can,
And be each critic the *Good-Natured Man*.

¹ **Warwick-lane:** Newgate Street to Paternoster Row. John Roberts, an early publisher for Johnson, lived at the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane. The College of Physicians was located in the Lane.

² **To “bide the pelting”:** *King Lear*, Act III, Sc. 4.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER

OR,

THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT

DEDICATION

TO SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

DEAR SIR,

By inscribing this slight performance to you, I do not mean so much to compliment you as myself. It may do me some honor to inform the public, that I have lived many years in intimacy with you. It may serve the interests of mankind also to inform them, that the greatest wit may be found in a character, without impairing the most unaffected piety.

I have, particularly, reason to thank you for your partiality to this performance. The undertaking a comedy, not merely sentimental, was very dangerous; and Mr. Colman, who saw this piece in its various stages, always thought it so. However, I ventured to trust it to the public; and, though it was necessarily delayed till late in the season, I have every reason to be grateful.

I am, dear sir,

Your most sincere friend

And admirer,

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

PROLOGUE

BY DAVID GARRICK, ESQ.¹

Enter Mr. Woodward,² dressed in black, and holding a handkerchief to his eyes.

EXCUSE me, sirs, I pray — I can't yet speak —
I'm crying now — and have been all the week !
" 'T is not alone ³ this mourning suit," good masters ;
" I've that within " — for which there are no plasters !
Pray would you know the reason why I'm crying ?
The Comic Muse, long sick, is now a-dying !
And if she goes, my tears will never stop ;
For, as a player, I can't squeeze out one drop ;
I am undone, that 's all — shall lose my bread —
I'd rather, but that 's nothing — lose my head.
When the sweet maid is laid upon the bier,
Shuter ⁴ and I shall be chief mourners here.

¹ Prologue by David Garrick : Garrick (1716-79), the greatest producer of plays England has known, was famous for his prologues, of which he wrote a great many. Concerning *She Stoops to Conquer* Horace Walpole writes, March 27, 1773, " Garrick would not act it, but bought himself off with a poor prologue."

² Enter Mr. Woodward : Henry Woodward (1717-77), one of the best comedians of the eighteenth century, was unrivaled as Bobadil, Petruchio, and Touchstone. He had taken the part of Lofty in *The Good-Natured Man*, but spoke only the prologue in this play.

³ 'T is not alone : Compare *Hamlet*, Act I, Sc. 2: " 'T is not alone my inky cloak, good mother."

⁴ Shuter: Edward Shuter (1728-76) was considered by Garrick the greatest comic genius he had ever seen. His best characters were Scrub, Trapolin, Launcelot, and Falstaff. His *Croaker* was the success of Goldsmith's first play.

To her a mawkish drab of spurious breed,
Who deals in sentimentals, will succeed.
Poor Ned and I are dead to all intents ;
We can as soon speak Greek as sentiments !
Both nervous grown, to keep our spirits up,
We now and then take down a hearty cup.
What shall we do ? If Comedy forsake us,
They'll turn us out, and no one else will take us.
But why can't I be moral ? — Let me try :
My heart thus pressing — fix'd my face and eye —
With a sententious look, that nothing means,
(Faces are blocks in sentimental scenes,)
Thus I begin — “ All is not gold that glitters,¹
Pleasure seems sweet, but proves a glass of bitters.
When Ignorance enters, Folly is at hand ;
Learning is better far than house and land.
Let not your virtue trip ; who trips may stumble,
And virtue is not virtue, if she tumble.”

I give it up — morals won't do for me ;
To make you laugh, I must play tragedy.
One hope remains, — hearing the maid was ill,
A Doctor comes this night to show his skill.
To cheer her heart, and give your muscles motion,
He, in Five Draughts prepared, presents a potion :
A kind of magic charm ; for, be assured,
If you will swallow it, the maid is cured :
But desperate the Doctor, and her case is,
If you reject the dose, and make wry faces.
This truth he boasts, will boast it while he lives,
No poisonous drugs are mixed in what he gives.
Should he succeed, you'll give him his degree ;
If not, within he will receive no fee !
The college you, must his pretensions back,
Pronounce him Regular, or dub him Quack.

“ All is not gold ” : From Dryden's *Hind and Panther*.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

MEN

<i>Charles</i>	<i>Sir Charles Marlow</i>	Mr. Gardner.
	<i>Young Marlow (his son)</i>	Mr. Lewes.
	<i>Hardcastle</i>	Mr. Shuter.
<i>George</i>	<i>Hastings</i>	Mr. Dubellamy.
	<i>Tony Lumpkin</i>	Mr. Quick.
	<i>Diggory</i>	Mr. Saunders.

WOMEN

<i>Mrs. Hardcastle</i>	Mrs. Green.
<i>Miss Hardcastle</i>	Mrs. Bulkley.
<i>Miss Neville</i>	Mrs. Kniveton.
<i>Maid</i>	Miss Williams.

Landlord, Servants, &c. &c.

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SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER

OR,

THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT

ACT THE FIRST

Scene I, A CHAMBER IN AN OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE.

Enter Mrs. Hardcastle and Mr. Hardcastle.

Mrs. Hardcastle. I vow, Mr. Hardcastle, you're very particular. Is there a creature in the whole country but ourselves that does not take a trip to town now and then, to rub off the rust a little? There's the two Miss Hoggs, and our neighbor Mrs. Grigsby, go to take a month's polishing every winter.

Hardcastle. Ay, and bring back vanity and affectation to last them the whole year. I wonder why London cannot keep its own fools at home. In my time, the follies of the town crept slowly among us, but now they travel faster than a stage-coach.¹ Its fopperies come down not only as inside passengers, but in the very basket.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Ay, your times were fine times indeed; you have been telling us of them for many a long year. Here we live in an old rumbling² mansion, that looks for all the world like an inn, but that we

¹ faster than a stage-coach: In April, 1765, Jean Pierre Grosley, in his *Tour of London*, says that the public carriages to Dover are now called "flying machines."

² rumbling: rambling.

never see company. Our best visitors are old Mrs. Oddfish, the curate's wife, and little Cripplegate, the lame dancing-master; and all our entertainment your old stories of Prince Eugene¹ and the Duke of Marlborough. I hate such old-fashioned trumpery.

Hardcastle. And I love it. I love everything that's old: old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine;² and, I believe, Dorothy, (*taking her hand,*) you'll own I have been pretty fond of an old wife.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Lord, Mr. Hardcastle, you're forever at your Dorothys and your old wives. You may be a Darby, but I'll be no Joan,³ I promise you. I'm not so old as you'd make me by more than one good year. Add twenty to twenty and make money of that.

¹ **old stories of Prince Eugene:** On Friday, April 10, 1772, Goldsmith dined with a company at General Oglethorpe's, and the General, then seventy-four years old, told tales of his service with Prince Eugene in the Turkish campaigns of 1716-17 (Hill's *Boswell*, vol. ii, p. 207). There can be no doubt that, with Hardcastle, Goldsmith loved "such old-fashioned trumpery." After the fashion of Oglethorpe, Hardcastle tries to tell his old stories in Act II. Prince Eugene visited England in 1712, and Steele wrote an essay on him; he also wrote a pamphlet on the Duke of Marlborough the same year.

² **old friends, old times, old manners:** A conscious or unconscious paraphrase of Bacon's *Apothegms*, 97: "Old wood to burn! Old wine to drink! Old friends to trust! Old authors to read!"

³ **Darby . . . Joan:** Literary types of husband and wife who remain lovers throughout life. Joan is a typical name for a farm wench. "While greasy Joan doth keel the pot," *Love's Labor's Lost* (Act V, Sc. 2). The first known use of these names in conjunction occurs in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1735:—

Old Darby with Joan by his side,
You've often regarded with wonder.

Hardcastle. Let me see; twenty added to twenty — makes just fifty and seven!

Mrs. Hardcastle. It's false, Mr. Hardcastle; I was but twenty when I was brought to bed of Tony, that I had by Mr. Lumpkin, my first husband; and he's not come to years of discretion yet.

Hardcastle. Nor ever will, I dare answer for him. Ay, you have taught him finely!

Mrs. Hardcastle. No matter. Tony Lumpkin has a good fortune. My son is not to live by his learning. I don't think a boy wants much learning to spend fifteen hundred a year.

Hardcastle. Learning, quotha! a mere composition of tricks and mischief!

Mrs. Hardcastle. Humor, my dear; nothing but humor. Come, Mr. Hardcastle, you must allow the boy a little humor.

Hardcastle. I'd sooner allow him a horse-pond! If burning the footmen's shoes, frightening the maids, and worrying the kittens, be humor, he has it. It was but yesterday he fastened my wig¹ to the back of my chair, and when I went to make a bow, I popped my bald head in Mrs. Frizzle's face.

Mrs. Hardcastle. And I am to blame? The poor boy was always too sickly to do any good. A school would be his death. When he comes to be a little stronger, who knows what a year or two's Latin may do for him?

Hardcastle. Latin for him! A cat and fiddle! No, no; the alehouse and the stable are the only schools he'll ever go to.

¹ fastened my wig: This trick was played on Goldsmith himself. See Forster, *Life*, Book IV, chap. xv.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Well, we must not snub the poor boy now, for I believe we shan't have him long among us. Anybody that looks in his face may see he's consumptive.

Hardcastle. Ay, if growing too fat be one of the symptoms.

Mrs. Hardcastle. He coughs sometimes.

Hardcastle. Yes, when his liquor goes the wrong way.

Mrs. Hardcastle. I'm actually afraid of his lungs.

Hardcastle. And truly, so am I; for he sometimes whoops like a speaking-trumpet — (*Tony hallooing behind the scenes.*) — Oh, there he goes — a very consumptive figure, truly!

Enter Tony, crossing the stage.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Tony, where are you going, my charmer? Won't you give papa and I¹ a little of your company, lovey?

Tony. I'm in haste, mother; I cannot stay.

Mrs. Hardcastle. You shan't venture out this raw evening, my dear; you look most shockingly.

Tony. I can't stay, I tell you. *The Three Pigeons* expects me down every moment. There's some fun going forward.

Hardcastle. Ay, the alehouse, the old place; I thought so.

Mrs. Hardcastle. A low, paltry set of fellows.

Tony. Not so low, neither. There's Dick Muggins, the exciseman; Jack Slang, the horse-doctor; little

¹ *papa and I*: Like Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Hardcastle does not use her mother tongue with accuracy.

Aminadab, that grinds the music-box; and Tom Twist, that spins the pewter platter.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Pray, my dear, disappoint them for one night at least.

Tony. As for disappointing them, I should not so much mind; but I can't abide to disappoint myself.

Mrs. Hardcastle. (*Detaining him.*) You shan't go.

Tony. I will, I tell you.

Mrs. Hardcastle. I say you shan't.

Tony. We'll see which is the strongest, you or I.

[*Exit, hauling her out.*]

Hardcastle. (*Alone.*) Ay, there goes a pair that only spoil each other. But is not the whole age in a combination to drive sense and discretion out of doors? There's my pretty darling, Kate; the fashions of the times have almost infected her too. By living a year or two in town, she is as fond of gauze and French frippery as the best of them.

Enter Miss Hardcastle.

Blessings on my pretty innocence! Dressed out as usual, my Kate. Goodness! what a quantity of superfluous silk hast thou got about thee, girl! I could never teach the fools of this age that the indigent world¹ could be clothed out of the trimmings of the vain.

Miss Hardcastle. You know our agreement, sir. You allow me the morning to receive and pay visits,

¹ the indigent world: Compare this with the vicar's speech in *The Vicar of Wakefield* (chap. iv): "I do not know whether such flouncing and shredding is becoming even in the rich, if we consider, upon a moderate calculation, that the nakedness of the indigent world might be clothed from the trimmings of the vain."

and to dress in my own manner; and in the evening I put on my housewife's dress to please you.

Hardcastle. Well, remember, I insist on the terms of our agreement; and, by the bye, I believe I shall have occasion to try your obedience this very evening.

Miss Hardcastle. I protest, sir, I don't comprehend your meaning.

Hardcastle. Then, to be plain with you, Kate, I expect the young gentleman I have chosen to be your husband from town this very day. I have his father's letter, in which he informs me his son is set out, and that he intends to follow himself shortly after.

Miss Hardcastle. Indeed! I wish I had known something of this before. Bless me, how shall I behave? It's a thousand to one I shan't like him; our meeting will be so formal, and so like a thing of business, that I shall find no room for friendship or esteem.

Hardcastle. Depend upon it, child, I'll never control your choice; but Mr. Marlow, whom I have pitched upon, is the son of my old friend, Sir Charles Marlow, of whom you have heard me talk so often. The young gentleman has been bred a scholar, and is designed for an employment in the service of his country. I am told he's a man of an excellent understanding.

Miss Hardcastle. Is he?

Hardcastle. Very generous.

Miss Hardcastle. I believe I shall like him.

Hardcastle. Young and brave.

Miss Hardcastle. I'm sure I shall like him.

Hardcastle. And very handsome.

Miss Hardcastle. My dear papa, say no more, (*kissing his hand,*) he's mine, I'll have him!

Hardcastle. And, to crown all, Kate, he's one of the most bashful and reserved young fellows in all the world.

Miss Hardcastle. Eh! you have frozen me to death again. That word *reserved* has undone all the rest of his accomplishments. A reserved lover, it is said, always makes a suspicious husband.

Hardcastle. On the contrary, modesty seldom resides in a breast that is not enriched with nobler virtues. It was the very feature in his character that first struck me.

Miss Hardcastle. He must have more striking features to catch me, I promise you. However, if he be so young, so handsome, and so everything as you mention, I believe he'll do still; I think I'll have him.

Hardcastle. Ay, Kate, but there is still an obstacle. It's more than an even wager he may not have you.

Miss Hardcastle. My dear papa, why will you mortify one so? Well, if he refuses, instead of breaking my heart at his indifference, I'll only break my glass for its flattery, set my cap to some newer fashion, and look out for some less difficult admirer.

Hardcastle. Bravely resolved! In the mean time, I'll go prepare the servants for his reception; as we seldom see company, they want as much training as a company of recruits the first day's muster. [Exit.

Miss Hardcastle. (Alone.) Lud, this news of papa's puts me all in a flutter. *Young, handsome*; these he put last, but I put them foremost. *Sensible, good-natured*; I like all that. But then, *reserved* and *sheepish*; that's much against him. Yet, can't he be cured of his timidity by being taught to be proud of his wife?

Yes; and can't I — but I vow I'm disposing of the husband, before I have secured the lover.

Enter Miss Neville.

Miss Hardcastle. I'm glad you're come, Neville, my dear. Tell me, Constance, how do I look this evening? Is there anything whimsical about me? Is it one of my well-looking days, child? Am I in face to-day?

Miss Neville. Perfectly, my dear. Yet, now I look again — bless me! — surely no accident has happened among the canary birds or the gold-fishes? Has your brother or the cat been meddling? Or has the last novel been too moving?

Miss Hardcastle. No; nothing of all this. I have been threatened — I can scarce get it out — I have been threatened with a lover.

Miss Neville. And his name —

Miss Hardcastle. Is Marlow.

Miss Neville. Indeed!

Miss Hardcastle. The son of Sir Charles Marlow.

Miss Neville. As I live, the most intimate friend of Mr. Hastings, my admirer. They are never asunder. I believe you must have seen him when we lived in town.

Miss Hardcastle. Never.

Miss Neville. He's a very singular character, I assure you. Among women of reputation and virtue, he is the modestest man alive; but his acquaintance give him a very different character among creatures of another stamp: you understand me.

Miss Hardcastle. An odd character, indeed! I shall never be able to manage him. What shall I do?

Pshaw, think no more of him, but trust to occurrences for success. But how goes on your own affair, my dear? Has my mother been courting you for my brother Tony, as usual?

Miss Neville. I have just come from one of our agreeable tête-à-têtes. She has been saying a hundred tender things, and setting off her pretty monster as the very pink of perfection.

Miss Hardcastle. And her partiality is such that she actually thinks him so. A fortune like yours is no small temptation. Besides, as she has the sole management of it, I'm not surprised to see her unwilling to let it go out of the family.

Miss Neville. A fortune like mine, which chiefly consists in jewels, is no such mighty temptation. But at any rate, if my dear Hastings be but constant, I make no doubt to be too hard for her at last. However, I let her suppose that I am in love with her son; and she never once dreams that my affections are fixed upon another.

Miss Hardcastle. My good brother holds out stoutly. I could almost love him for hating you so.

Miss Neville. It is a good-natured creature at bottom, and I'm sure would wish to see me married to anybody but himself. But my aunt's bell rings for our afternoon's walk round the improvements. *Allons.* Courage is necessary, as our affairs are critical.

Miss Hardcastle. Would it were bed-time, and all were well. *[Exit.*

Scene II, AN ALEHOUSE ROOM.

Several shabby fellows with punch and tobacco; Tony at the head of the table, a little higher than the rest; a mallet in his hand.

Omnes. Hurree, hurree, hurree, bravo!

First Fellow. Now, gentlemen, silence for a song. The Squire is going to knock himself down for a song.¹

Omnes. Ay, a song, a song!

Tony. Then I'll sing you, gentlemen, a song I made upon this alehouse, *The Three Pigeons*.²

SONG.

*Let schoolmasters puzzle their brain,
With grammar, and nonsense, and learning;
Good liquor, I stoutly maintain,
Gives genius a better discerning.
Let them brag of their heathenish gods,
Their Lethes, their Styxes, and Stygians,
Their quis, and their quæz, and their quods,
They're all but a parcel of pigeons.
Toroddle, toroddle, toroll!*

*When Methodist preachers³ come down,
A-preaching that drinking is sinful,
I'll wager the rascals a crown,
They always preach best with a skinful.*

¹ knock himself down for a song: It will be noticed that Tony has a mallet in his hand and has presumably been playing auctioneer.

² *The Three Pigeons*: To pigeon meant to fleece at faro. Goldsmith often sang this song himself.

³ *Methodist preachers*: Goldsmith never missed a chance to ridicule the followers of Wesley. See *The Citizen of the World*, Letter cxi, and references to "the tabernacle" in plays.

*But when you come down with your pence,
 For a slice of their scurvy religion,
 I'll leave it to all men of sense,
 That you, my good friend, are the pigeon.*
 Toroddle, toroddle, toroll !

*Then come, put the jorum¹ about,
 And let us be merry and clever,
 Our hearts and our liquors are stout,
 Here's the Three Jolly Pigeons for ever.
 Let some cry up woodcock or hare,
 Your bustards, your ducks, and your widgeons ;
 But of all the birds in the air,
 Here's a health to the Three Jolly Pigeons.*
 Toroddle, toroddle, toroll !

Omnes. Bravo, bravo !

First Fellow. The Squire has got some spunk in him.

Second Fellow. I loves to hear him sing, bekeays he never gives us nothing that's low.²

Third Fellow. Oh, damn anything that's low, I cannot bear it !

Fourth Fellow. The genteel thing is the genteel thing any time ; if so be that a gentleman bees in a concatenation³ accordingly.

Third Fellow. I like the maxum of it, Master Muggins. What though I am obligated to dance a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that. May this be my poison, if my bear ever dances but to the very genteel-

¹ jorum : A drinking bowl. "The usurer is a swallow, sir, that can swallow gold by the jorum." Fielding, *The Author's Farce*, 1730.

² he never gives us nothing that's low : This and the next three speeches refer to the criticism of Goldsmith's first play as ungenteel.

³ concatenation accordingly : Fourth Fellow is talking nonsense.

est of tunes: *Water Parted*,¹ or *The minuet in Ariadne*.²

Second Fellow. What a pity it is the Squire is not come to his own. It would be well for all the publicans within ten miles round of him.

Tony. Ecod, and so it would, Master Slang. I'd then show what it was to keep choice of company.

Second Fellow. Oh, he takes after his own father for that. To be sure, old Squire Lumpkin was the finest gentleman I ever set my eyes on. For winding the straight horn,³ or beating a thicket for a hare, or a wench, he never had his fellow. It was a saying in the place, that he kept the best horses, dogs, and girls, in the whole county.

Tony. Ecod, and when I'm of age I'll be no bastard, I promise you. I have been thinking of Bet Bouncer⁴ and the miller's gray mare to begin with. But come, my boys, drink about and be merry, for you pay no reckoning. Well, Stingo, what's the matter?

¹ *Water Parted*: The first words of a song sung by Arbaces in Act III of Arne's opera of *Artaxerxes*, first performed February, 1762:—

Water parted from the sea,
May increase the river's tide;
To the bubbling fount may flee,
Or thro' fertile vallies glide:
Yet in search of lost repose,
Doom'd like me forlorn to roam,
Still it murmurs as it flows,
Till it reach its native home.

² *minuet in Ariadne*: Handel's opera *Ariadne* opens with a minuet.

³ *the straight horn*: The coaching horn.

⁴ *Bet Bouncer*: Mentioned often throughout the play. To be compared with Foote's *Bet Blossom*. Fitzgerald tried to show that Goldsmith had been influenced by Foote. However, as Goldsmith's play was written first, Foote must be the borrower.

Enter Landlord.

Landlord. There be two gentlemen in a post-chaise at the door. They have lost their way upo' the forest; and they are talking something about Mr. Hardcastle.

Tony. As sure as can be, one of them must be the gentleman that's coming down to court my sister. Do they seem to be Londoners?

Landlord. I believe they may. They look woundily¹ like Frenchmen.

Tony. Then desire them to step this way, and I'll set them right in a twinkling. (*Exit Landlord.*) Gentlemen, as they may n't be good enough company for you, step down for a moment, and I'll be with you in the squeezing of a lemon. [*Exeunt mob.*]

Tony. (*Alone.*) Father-in-law has been calling me whelp and hound this half year. Now, if I pleased, I could be so revenged upon the old grumbletonian.² But then I'm afraid, — afraid of what? I shall soon be worth fifteen hundred a year, and let him frighten me out of *that* if he can.

Enter Landlord, conducting Marlow and Hastings.

Marlow. What a tedious, uncomfortable day have we had of it! We were told it was but forty miles across the country, and we have come above threescore!

Hastings. And all, Marlow, from that unaccountable reserve of yours, that would not let us inquire more frequently on the way.

¹ woundily: Exceedingly.

² grumbletonian: In the seventeenth century a nickname for a member of the Country Party as distinguished from the Court Party.

Marlow. I own, Hastings, I am unwilling to lay myself under an obligation to every one I meet, and often stand the chance of an unmannerly answer.

Hastings. At present, however, we are not likely to receive any answer.

Tony. No offence, gentlemen. But I'm told you have been inquiring for one Mr. Hardcastle, in these parts. Do you know what part of the country you are in?

Hastings. Not in the least, sir, but should thank you for information.

Tony. Nor the way you came?

Hastings. No, sir; but if you can inform us —

Tony. Why, gentlemen, if you know neither the road you are going, nor where you are, nor the road you came, the first thing I have to inform you is, that — you have lost your way.

Marlow. We wanted no ghost to tell us that.¹

Tony. Pray, gentlemen, may I be so bold as to ask the place from whence you came?

Marlow. That's not necessary towards directing us where we are to go.

Tony. No offence; but question for question is all fair, you know. — Pray, gentlemen, is not this same Hardcastle a cross-grained, old-fashioned, whimsical fellow, with an ugly face, a daughter, and a pretty son?

Hastings. We have not seen the gentleman, but he has the family you mention.

¹ We wanted no ghost: Compare *Hamlet*, Act I, Sc. 5: —

“There needs no ghost, my lord, come from the grave,
To tell us this.”

Tony. The daughter, a tall, trapesing, trolloping, talkative maypole; the son, a pretty, well-bred, agreeable youth, that everybody is fond of?

Marlow. Our information differs in this. The daughter is said to be well-bred, and beautiful; the son an awkward booby, reared up and spoiled at his mother's apron-string.

Tony. He-he-hem!—Then, gentlemen, all I have to tell you is, that you won't reach Mr. Hardcastle's house this night, I believe.

Hastings. Unfortunate!

Tony. It's a damned long, dark, boggy, dirty, dangerous way. Stingo, tell the gentlemen the way to Mr. Hardcastle's; (*winking upon the Landlord,*) Mr. Hardcastle's of Quagmire Marsh, you understand me.

Landlord. Master Hardcastle's! Lack-a-daisy, my masters, you're come a deadly deal wrong! When you came to the bottom of the hill, you should have crossed down Squash-lane.

Marlow. Cross down Squash-lane?

Landlord. Then you were to keep straight forward, till you came to four roads.

Marlow. Come to where four roads meet?

Tony. Ay; but you must be sure to take only one of them.

Marlow. Oh sir, you're facetious.

Tony. Then, keeping to the right, you are to go sideways till you come upon Crack-skull Common: there you must look sharp for the track of the wheel, and go forward till you come to farmer Murrain's barn. Coming to the farmer's barn, you are to turn to

the right,¹ and then to the left, and then to the right about again, till you find out the old mill —

Marlow. Zounds, man! we could as soon find out the longitude!²

Hastings. What's to be done, Marlow?

Marlow. This house promises but a poor reception; though perhaps the landlord can accommodate us.

Landlord. Alack, master, we have but one spare bed in the whole house.

Tony. And to my knowledge, that's taken up by three lodgers already. (*After a pause in which the rest seem disconcerted.*) I have hit it. Don't you think, Stingo, our landlady could accommodate the gentlemen by the fireside, with — three chairs and a bolster?

Hastings. I hate sleeping by the fireside.

Marlow. And I detest your three chairs and a bolster.

Tony. You do, do you? — then, let me see — what if you go on a mile further, to the Buck's Head;³ the old Buck's Head on the hill, one of the best inns in the whole county?

Hastings. O ho! so we have escaped an adventure for this night, however.

¹ turn to the right: Compare Launcelot Gobbo in *The Merchant of Venice*, Act II, Sc. 2. See note to *The Good-Natured Man*, p. 25.

² find out the longitude: The determination of the longitude was not easily accomplished. The award of £20,000 offered by Queen Anne in 1714 was granted to John Harrison of Yorkshire in 1765 upon his explanation of a principle by which the longitude was determined within 18 miles.

³ Buck's Head: Among the famous taverns of London at which Goldsmith was well known were the Boar's Head and the Turk's Head.

Landlord. (*Apart to Tony.*) Sure, you be n't sending them to your father's as an inn, be you?

Tony. Mum, you fool you. Let *them* find that out. (*To them.*) You have only to keep on straight forward, till you come to a large old house by the road side. You 'll see a pair of large horns over the door. That 's the sign. Drive up the yard, and call stoutly about you.

Hastings. Sir, we are obliged to you. The servants can't miss the way?

Tony. No, no ; but I tell you, though, the landlord is rich, and going to leave off business ; so he wants to be thought a gentleman, saving your presence, he! he! he! He 'll be for giving you his company ; and, ecod, if you mind him, he 'll persuade you that his mother was an alderman and his aunt a justice of peace.

Landlord. A troublesome old blade, to be sure ; but a keeps as good wines and beds as any in the whole country.

Marlow. Well, if he supplies us with these, we shall want no further connection. We are to turn to the right, did you say?

Tony. No, no ; straight forward. I 'll just step myself, and show you a piece of the way. (*To the Landlord.*) Mum!

Landlord. Ah, bless your heart, for a sweet, pleasant—damn'd mischievous son. [*Exeunt.*

ACT THE SECOND

Scene, AN OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE.

Enter Hardcastle, followed by three or four awkward Servants.

Hardcastle. Well, I hope you are perfect in the table exercise I have been teaching you these three days. You all know your posts and your places, and can show that you have been used to good company, without ever stirring from home.

Omnes. Ay, ay.

Hardcastle. When company comes, you are not to pop out and stare, and then run in again, like frightened rabbits in a warren.

Omnes. No, no.

Hardcastle. You, Diggory, whom I have taken from the barn, are to make a show at the side-table ; and you, Roger, whom I have advanced from the plough, are to place yourself behind my chair. But you 're not to stand so, with your hands in your pockets. Take your hands from your pockets, Roger ; and from your head, you blockhead, you. See how Diggory carries his hands. They 're a little too stiff, indeed, but that 's no great matter.

Diggory. Ay, mind how I hold them. I learned to hold my hands this way, when I was upon drill for the militia. And so being upon drill —

Hardcastle. You must not be so talkative, Diggory. You must be all attention to the guests. You must hear us talk, and not think of talking ; you must see

us drink, and not think of drinking; you must see us eat, and not think of eating.

Diggory. By the laws, your worship, that's perfectly impossible. Whenever Diggory sees yeating going forward, ecod, he's always wishing for a mouthful himself.

Hardcastle. Blockhead! Is not a bellyful in the kitchen as good as a bellyful in the parlor? Stay your stomach with that reflection.

Diggory. Ecod, I thank your worship, I'll make a shift to stay my stomach with a slice of cold beef in the pantry.

Hardcastle. Diggory, you are too talkative. — Then, if I happen to say a good thing, or tell a good story at table, you must not all burst out a-laughing, as if you made part of the company.

Diggory. Then, ecod, your worship must not tell the story of the Ould Grouse in the gun-room;¹ I can't help laughing at that — he! he! he! — for the soul of me. We have laughed at that these twenty years — ha! ha! ha!

Hardcastle. Ha! ha! ha! The story is a good one. Well, honest Diggory, you may laugh at that; but still remember to be attentive. Suppose one of the company should call for a glass of wine, how will you behave? A glass of wine, sir, if you please (*To Diggory*) — Eh, why don't you move?

Diggory. Ecod, your worship, I never have courage

¹ **Ould Grouse in the gun-room:** This story has never been traced, and it is possible that no such story ever existed. Dobson suggests (*Selections from Steele*, p. 472) that Goldsmith here had in mind Steele's sly satire on story-telling in his essays *On Story Telling* and *The Trumpet Club*.

till I see the eatables and drinkables brought upo' the table, and then I'm as bauld as a lion.

Hardcastle. What, will nobody move?

First Servant. I'm not to leave this pleace.

Second Servant. I'm sure it's no pleace of mine.

Third Servant. Nor mine, for sartain.

Diggory. Wauns,¹ and I'm sure it canna be mine.

Hardcastle. You numskulls! and so while, like your betters, you are quarrelling for places, the guests must be starved. Oh you dunces! I find I must begin all over again — But don't I hear a coach drive into the yard? To your posts, you blockheads! I'll go in the meantime, and give my old friend's son a hearty reception at the gate.

[*Exit Hardcastle.*]

Diggory. By the elevens, my pleace is quite gone out my head!

Roger. I know that my pleace is to be everywhere!

First Servant. Where the devil is mine?

Second Servant. My pleace is to be nowhere at all; and so I've go about my business!

[*Exeunt Servants, running about as if frightened, different ways.*]

Enter Servant with candles, showing in Marlow and Hastings.

Servant. Welcome, gentlemen, very welcome! This way.

Hastings. After the disappointments of the day, welcome once more, Charles, to the comforts of a clean room and a good fire. Upon my word, a very well-looking house; antique but creditable.

Marlow. The usual fate of a large mansion. Having first ruined the master by good house-keeping, it at last comes to levy contributions as an inn.

¹ **Wauns:** Equivalent to "zounds" or "God's wounds."

Hastings. As you say, we passengers are to be taxed to pay all these fineries. I have often seen a good side-board, or a marble chimney-piece, though not actually put in the bill, inflame a reckoning confoundedly.

Marlow. Travellers, George, must pay in all places. The only difference is that in good inns you pay dearly for luxuries; in bad inns you are fleeced and starved.

Hastings. You have lived pretty much among them. In truth, I have been often surprised, that you who have seen so much of the world, with your natural good sense, and your many opportunities, could never yet acquire a requisite share of assurance.

Marlow. The Englishman's malady. But tell me, George, where could I have learned that assurance you talk of? My life has been chiefly spent in a college or an inn, in seclusion from that lovely part of the creation that chiefly teach men confidence. I don't know that I was ever familiarly acquainted with a single modest woman, except my mother. But among females of another class, you know —

Hastings. Ay, among them you are impudent enough, of all conscience.

Marlow. They are of *us*, you know.

Hastings. But in the company of women of reputation I never saw such an idiot, such a trembler; you look for all the world as if you wanted an opportunity of stealing out of the room.

Marlow. Why, man, that's because I *do* want to steal out of the room. Faith, I have often formed a resolution to break the ice, and rattle away at any rate. But I don't know how, a single glance from a pair of fine eyes has totally upset my resolution. An impu-

dent fellow may counterfeit modesty, but I'll be hanged if a modest man can ever counterfeit impudence.

Hastings. If you could but say half the fine things to them, that I have heard you lavish upon the barmaid of an inn, or even a college bed-maker —

Marlow. Why, George, I can't say fine things to them. They freeze, they petrify me. They may talk of a comet, or a burning mountain, or some such bagatelle; but to me a modest woman, dressed out in all her finery, is the most tremendous object of the whole creation.

Hastings. Ha! ha! ha! At this rate, man, how can you ever expect to marry?

Marlow. Never; unless, as among kings and princes, my bride were to be courted by proxy. If, indeed, like an Eastern bridegroom, one were to be introduced to a wife he never saw before, it might be endured. But to go through all the terrors of a formal courtship, together with the episode of aunts, grandmothers, and cousins, and at last to blurt out the broad staring question of "Madam, will you marry me?" No, no, that's a strain much above me, I assure you.

Hastings. I pity you. But how do you intend behaving to the lady you are come down to visit at the request of your father?

Marlow. As I behave to all other ladies. Bow very low; answer yes or no to all her demands. But for the rest, I don't think I shall venture to look in her face till I see my father's again.

Hastings. I'm surprised that one who is so warm a friend can be so cool a lover.

Marlow. To be explicit, my dear Hastings, my

chief inducement down was to be instrumental in forwarding your happiness, not my own. Miss Neville loves you, the family don't know you; as my friend, you are sure of a reception, and let honor do the rest.

Hastings. My dear Marlow! But I'll suppress the emotion. Were I a wretch, meanly seeking to carry off a fortune, you should be the last man in the world I would apply to for assistance. But Miss Neville's person is all I ask, and that is mine, both from her deceased father's consent, and her own inclination.

Marlow. Happy man! you have talents and art to captivate any woman. I'm doomed to adore the sex, and yet to converse with the only part of it I despise. This stammer in my address, and this awkward unprepossessing visage of mine, can never permit me to soar above the reach of a milliner's 'prentice, or one of the Duchesses of Drury Lane.¹ Pshaw! this fellow here to interrupt us.

*Enter Hardcastle.*²

Hardcastle. Gentlemen, once more you are heartily welcome. Which is Mr. Marlow? Sir, you are heartily welcome. It's not my way, you see, to receive my

¹ **Duchesses of Drury Lane** : Compare "drabs . . . of Drury Lane" in Goldsmith's *Description of an Author's Bedchamber*. Women of the town. At this time the theatres were well apportioned off for the different classes of society. In some personal reminiscences of Macklin (*Kirkman's Life*) that actor says : "None but people of independent fortune, and avowed rank, ever presumed to go into the boxes. . . . The women of the town, who frequented the theatre, were then few in number, except in the galleries, and these few occupied two or three upper boxes on each side of the house."

² **Enter Hardcastle** : Goldsmith himself had once mistaken a country mansion for an inn. (*Forster's Life*, Book I, chap. i.)

friends with my back to the fire. I like to give them a hearty reception, in the old style, at my gate. I like to see their horses and trunks taken care of.

Marlow. (Aside.) He has got our names from the servants already. (*To him.*) We approve your caution and hospitality, sir. (*To Hastings.*) I have been thinking, George, of changing our travelling dresses in the morning. I am grown confoundedly ashamed of mine.

Hardcastle. I beg, Mr. Marlow, you 'll use no ceremony in this house.

Hastings. I fancy, Charles, you're right; the first blow is half the battle. I intend opening the campaign with the white and gold.

Hardcastle. Mr. Marlow — Mr. Hastings — gentlemen, pray be under no restraint in this house. This is Liberty-hall, gentlemen. You may do just as you please here.

Marlow. Yet, George, if we open the campaign too fiercely at first, we may want ammunition before it is over. I think to reserve the embroidery to secure a retreat.

Hardcastle. Your talking of a retreat, Mr. Marlow, puts me in mind of the Duke of Marlborough, when we went to besiege Denain.¹ He first summoned the garrison —

Marlow. Don't you think the *ventre d'or* waistcoat will do with the plain brown?

¹ Denain : Reference is here to the battle between Marshal Villars and the allied armies under Prince Eugene (1712). (See note for p. 6.) Goldsmith's friend Oglethorpe had not been there, but he must have heard accounts of it from Marlborough.

Hardcastle. He first summoned the garrison, which might consist of about five thousand men —

Hastings. I think not: brown and yellow mix but very poorly.

Hardcastle. I say, gentlemen, as I was telling you, he summoned the garrison, which might consist of about five thousand men —

Marlow. The girls like finery.

Hardcastle. Which might consist of about five thousand men, well appointed with stores, ammunition, and other implements of war. “Now,” says the Duke of Marlborough to George Brooks, that stood next to him—you must have heard of George Brooks — “I’ll pawn my dukedom,” says he, “but I take that garrison without spilling a drop of blood.” So —

Marlow. What, my good friend, if you gave us a glass of punch in the meantime; it would help us to carry on the siege with vigor.

Hardcastle. Punch, sir! (*Aside.*) This is the most unaccountable kind of modesty I ever met with!

Marlow. Yes, sir, punch! A glass of warm punch, after our journey, will be comfortable. This is Liberty-hall, you know.

Hardcastle. Here’s cup, sir.

Marlow. (*Aside.*) So this fellow, in his Liberty-hall, will only let us have just what he pleases.

Hardcastle. (*Taking the cup.*) I hope you’ll find it to your mind. I have prepared it with my own hands, and I believe you’ll own the ingredients are tolerable. Will you be so good as to pledge me, sir? Here, Mr. Marlow, here is to our better acquaintance. (*Drinks.*)

Marlow. (Aside.) A very impudent fellow this! But he's a character, and I'll humor him a little. Sir, my service to you. (*Drinks.*)

Hastings. (Aside.) I see this fellow wants to give us his company, and forgets that he's an innkeeper before he has learned to be a gentleman.

Marlow. From the excellence of your cup, my old friend, I suppose you have a good deal of business in this part of the country. Warm work, now and then, at elections, I suppose.

Hardcastle. No, sir, I have long given that work over. Since our betters have hit upon the expedient of electing each other, there is no business "for us that sell ale."

Hastings. So, then, you have no turn for politics, I find.

Hardcastle. Not in the least. There was a time, indeed, I fretted myself about the mistakes of government, like other people; but, finding myself every day grow more angry, and the government growing no better, I left it to mend itself. Since that, I no more trouble my head about Hyder Ally, or Ally Cawn,¹ than about Ally Croaker.² Sir, my service to you.

¹ **Hyder Ally, or Ally Cawn:** Hyder Ali Khan (1728-82) was Maharajah of Mysore in India. He defeated the English in 1767. Hardcastle in speaking of Hyder Ali and Ali Khan is undoubtedly facetiously speaking of the same man, though the latter term would apply to any native Indian ruler of the same rank. See Burke's *Speech on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

² **Ally Croaker:** A popular Irish song. See chap. v of *Belinda*, by Miss Edgeworth:—

There was a young man in Ballinacrahy,
Who wanted a wife to make him unasy,
And thus in gentle terms he spoke her,
Arrah, vill you marry me, my dear Ally Croker.

Hastings. So that with eating above stairs, and drinking below, with receiving your friends within, and amusing them without, you lead a good, pleasant, bustling life of it.

Hardcastle. I do stir about a great deal, that's certain. Half the differences of the parish are adjusted in this very parlor.

Marlow. (*After drinking.*) And you have an argument in your cup, old gentleman, better than any in Westminster-hall.¹

Hardcastle. Ay, young gentleman, that, and a little philosophy.

Marlow. (*Aside.*) Well, this is the first time I ever heard of an innkeeper's philosophy.

Hastings. So, then, like an experienced general, you attack them on every quarter. If you find their reason manageable, you attack it with your philosophy; if you find they have no reason, you attack them with this. Here's your health, my philosopher. (*Drinks.*)

Hardcastle. Good, very good, thank you; ha! ha! ha! Your generalship puts me in mind of Prince Eugene, when he fought the Turks at the battle of Belgrade.² You shall hear —

¹ **Westminster Hall**: Originally the palace of the kings. Used by Houses of Parliament and for centuries as the seat of the law courts. Here Ann Boleyn, Charles I, and Warren Hastings were tried.

² **battle of Belgrade**: Belgrade was taken by Prince Eugene in 1717. At the dinner above mentioned, April 10, 1772 (p. 6), "Dr. Johnson said, 'Pray, General, give us an account of the siege of Belgrade.' Upon which the General, pouring a little wine upon the table, described everything with a wet finger: 'Here we were, here were the Turks,' &c. &c. Johnson listened with the closest attention." (Hill's *Boswell*, vol. ii, p. 207.)

Marlow. Instead of the battle of Belgrade, I believe it's almost time to talk about supper. What has your philosophy got in the house for supper?

Hardcastle. For supper, sir! (*Aside.*) Was ever such a request to a man in his own house!

Marlow. Yes, sir, supper, sir; I begin to feel an appetite. I shall make devilish work to-night in the larder, I promise you.

Hardcastle. (*Aside.*) Such a brazen dog sure never my eyes beheld. (*To him.*) Why, really, sir, as for supper, I can't well tell. My Dorothy and the cook-maid settle these things between them. I leave these kind of things entirely to them.

Marlow. You do, do you?

Hardcastle. Entirely. By the bye, I believe they are in actual consultation upon what's for supper this moment in the kitchen.

Marlow. Then I beg they'll admit *me* as one of their privy-council. It's a way I have got. When I travel I always choose to regulate my own supper. Let the cook be called. No offence, I hope, sir.

Hardcastle. Oh, no, sir, none in the least; yet I don't know how; our Bridget, the cook-maid, is not very communicative upon these occasions. Should we send for her, she might scold us all out of the house.

Hastings. Let's see your list of the larder, then. I ask it as a favor. I always match my appetite to my bill of fare.

Marlow. (*To Hardcastle, who looks at them with surprise.*) Sir, he's very right, and it's my way, too.

Hardcastle. Sir, you have a right to command here. Here, Roger, bring us the bill of fare for to-night's supper; I believe it's drawn out. Your manner, Mr. Hastings, puts me in mind of my uncle, Colonel Wallop. It was a saying of his, that no man was sure of his supper till he had eaten it.

Hastings. (Aside.) All upon the high ropes! His uncle a colonel! We shall soon hear of his mother being a justice of peace.¹ But let's hear the bill of fare.

Marlow. (Perusing.) What's here? For the first course; for the second course; for the dessert. The devil, sir, do you think we have brought down the whole Joiners' Company, or the Corporation of Bedford,² to eat up such a supper? Two or three little things, clean and comfortable, will do.

Hastings. But let's hear it.

Marlow. (Reading.) "For the first course, at the top, a pig, and prune sauce."

Hastings. Damn your pig, I say!

Marlow. And damn your prune sauce, say I!

Hardcastle. And yet, gentlemen, to men that are hungry, pig with prune sauce is very good eating.

Marlow. "At the bottom, a calf's tongue and brains."

Hastings. Let your brains be knocked out, my good sir; I don't like them.

¹ his mother being a justice of peace: Hastings here repeats Tony's warning at the end of Act I, "his aunt a justice of peace."

² Joiners' Company, or the Corporation at Bedford: Goldsmith makes another sling at the appetites of city burghesses in his epilogue, "E'en common-councilmen forget to eat."

Marlow. Or you may clap them on a plate by themselves. I do.

Hardcastle. (Aside.) Their impudence confounds me. (*To them.*) Gentlemen, you are my guests ; make what alterations you please. Is there anything else you wish to retrench, or alter, gentlemen ?

Marlow. " Item : a pork pie, a boiled rabbit and sausages, a Florentine, a shaking pudding, and a dish of tiff — taff — taffety cream ! "

Hastings. Confound your made dishes ! I shall be as much at a loss in this house as at a green and yellow dinner at the French Ambassador's table. I'm for plain eating.

Hardcastle. I'm sorry, gentlemen, that I have nothing you like ; but if there be anything you have a particular fancy to —

Marlow. Why, really, sir, your bill of fare is so exquisite, that any one part of it is full as good as another. Send us what you please. So much for supper. And now to see that our beds are aired, and properly taken care of.

Hardcastle. I entreat you'll leave all that to me. You shall not stir a step.

Marlow. Leave that to you ! I protest, sir, you must excuse me ; I always look to these things myself.

Hardcastle. I must insist, sir, you'll make yourself easy on that head.

Marlow. You see I am resolved on it. (*Aside.*) A very troublesome fellow this, as ever I met with.

Hardcastle. Well, sir, I'm resolved at least to attend you. (*Aside.*) This may be modern modesty,

but I never saw anything look so like old-fashioned impudence.

[*Exeunt Marlow and Hardcastle.*]

Hastings. (Alone.) So I find this fellow's civilities begin to grow troublesome. But who can be angry at those assiduities which are meant to please him? Ha! what do I see? Miss Neville, by all that's happy!

Enter Miss Neville.

Miss Neville. My dear Hastings! To what unexpected good fortune, to what accident, am I to ascribe this happy meeting?

Hastings. Rather let me ask the same question, as I could never have hoped to meet my dearest Constance at an inn.

Miss Neville. An inn! sure you mistake! My aunt, my guardian, lives here. What could induce you to think this house an inn?

Hastings. My friend, Mr. Marlow, with whom I came down, and I, have been sent here as to an inn, I assure you. A young fellow, whom we accidentally met at a house hard by, directed us hither.

Miss Neville. Certainly it must be one of my hopeful cousin's tricks, of whom you have heard me talk so often; ha! ha! ha!

Hastings. He whom your aunt intends for you? he of whom I have such just apprehensions?

Miss Neville. You have nothing to fear from him, I assure you. You'd adore him if you knew how heartily he despises me. My aunt knows it too, and has undertaken to court me for him, and actually begins to think she has made a conquest.

Hastings. Thou dear dissembler! You must know,

my Constance, I have just seized this happy opportunity of my friend's visit here to get admittance into the family. The horses that carried us down are now fatigued with their journey, but they'll soon be refreshed; and then, if my dearest girl will trust in her faithful Hastings, we shall soon be landed in France, where even among slaves the laws of marriage are respected.¹

Miss Neville. I have often told you that, though ready to obey you, I yet should leave my little fortune behind with reluctance. The greatest part of it was left ~~me~~ by my uncle, the India director, and chiefly consists in jewels. I have been for some time persuading my aunt to let me wear them. I fancy I'm very near succeeding. The instant they are put into my possession, you shall find me ready to make them and myself yours.

Hastings. Perish the baubles! Your person is all I desire. In the meantime, my friend Marlow must not be let into his mistake. I know the strange reserve of his temper is such that, if abruptly informed of it, he would instantly quit the house before our plan was ripe for execution.

¹ the laws of marriage are respected : Rightly or wrongly these words were believed to have reference to the King's issuance of the Royal Marriage Act after the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with Lady Waldegrave. The Duke of Gloucester sat in a box on the first night of the play, and when the words were spoken received an ovation from the audience. Goldsmith never admitted that he had intended any reference to current events. Boswell tells a pretty story apropos of these words concerning that "Paoli of Corsica" who was mentioned in *The Good-Natured Man*. (Hill's *Boswell*, vol. ii, p. 287.)

Miss Neville. But how shall we keep him in the deception? Miss Hardcastle is just returned from walking; what if we still continue to deceive him? — This, this way — (*They confer.*)

Enter Marlow.

Marlow. The assiduities of these good people tease me beyond bearing. My host seems to think it ill manners to leave me alone, and so he claps not only himself but his old-fashioned wife on my back. They talk of coming to sup with us too; and then, I suppose, we are to run the gauntlet through all the rest of the family. — What have we got here?

Hastings. My dear Charles! Let me congratulate you! The most fortunate accident! Who do you think is just alighted?

Marlow. Cannot guess.

Hastings. Our mistresses, boy, Miss Hardcastle and Miss Neville. Give me leave to introduce Miss Constance Neville to your acquaintance. Happening to dine in the neighborhood, they called on their return to take fresh horses here. Miss Hardcastle has just stepped into the next room, and will be back in an instant. Was n't it lucky? eh!

Marlow. (*Aside.*) I have just been mortified enough of all conscience, and here comes something to complete my embarrassment.

Hastings. Well, but was n't it the most fortunate thing in the world?

Marlow. Oh, yes. Very fortunate — a most joyful encounter — But our dresses, George, you know, are in disorder — What if we should postpone the happiness till to-morrow? — to-morrow at her own house —

It will be every bit as convenient — and rather more respectful — To-morrow let it be. [*Offering to go.*]

Hastings. By no means, sir. Your ceremony will displease her. The disorder of your dress will show the ardor of your impatience. Besides, she knows you are in the house, and will permit you to see her.

Marlow. Oh, the devil! how shall I support it? Hem! hem! Hastings, you must not go. You are to assist me, you know. I shall be confoundedly ridiculous. Yet, hang it, I'll take courage! Hem!

Hastings. Pshaw, man! it's but the first plunge, and all's over! She's but a woman, you know.

Marlow. And of all women, she that I dread most to encounter!

Enter Miss Hardcastle, as returned from walking, a bonnet, &c.

Hastings. (*Introducing them.*) Miss Hardcastle, Mr. Marlow; I'm proud of bringing two persons of such merit together, that only want to know, to esteem each other.

Miss Hardcastle. (*Aside.*) Now for meeting my modest gentleman with a demure face, and quite in his own manner. (*After a pause, in which he appears very uneasy and disconcerted.*) I'm glad of your safe arrival, sir. I'm told you had some accidents by the way.

Marlow. Only a few, madam. Yes, we had some. Yes, madam, a good many accidents, but should be sorry — madam — or rather glad of any accidents — that are so agreeably concluded. Hem!

Hastings. (*To him.*) You never spoke better in your whole life. Keep it up, and I'll insure you the victory.

Miss Hardcastle. I'm afraid you flatter, sir. You that have seen so much of the finest company, can find little entertainment in an obscure corner of the country.

Marlow. (*Gathering courage.*) I have lived, indeed, in the world, madam; but I have kept very little company. I have been but an observer upon life, madam, while others were enjoying it.

Miss Neville. But that, I am told, is the way to enjoy it at last.

Hastings. (*To him.*) Cicero never spoke better. Once more, and you are confirmed in assurance for ever.

Marlow. (*To him.*) Hem! stand by me then, and when I'm down, throw in a word or two to set me up again.

Miss Hardcastle. An observer, like you, upon life, were, I fear, disagreeably employed, since you must have had much more to censure than to approve.

Marlow. Pardon me, madam. I was always willing to be amused. The folly of most people is rather an object of mirth than uneasiness.

Hastings. (*To him.*) Bravo, bravo. Never spoke so well in your whole life. Well, Miss Hardcastle, I see that you and Mr. Marlow are going to be very good company. I believe our being here will but embarrass the interview.

Marlow. Not in the least, Mr. Hastings. We like your company of all things. (*To him.*) Zounds, George, sure you won't go? How can you leave us?

Hastings. Our presence will but spoil conversation, so we'll retire to the next room. (*To him.*) You don't

consider, man, that we are to manage a little *tête-à-tête* of our own.

[*Exeunt Hastings with Miss Neville.*]

Miss Hardcastle. (*After a pause.*) But you have not been wholly an observer, I presume, sir. The ladies, I should hope, have employed some part of your addresses.

Marlow. (*Relapsing into timidity.*) Pardon me, madam, I — I — I — as yet have studied — only — to — deserve them.

Miss Hardcastle. And that, some say, is the very worst way to obtain them.

Marlow. Perhaps so, madam. But I love to converse only with the more grave and sensible part of the sex. — But I 'm afraid I grow tiresome.

Miss Hardcastle. Not at all, sir; there is nothing I like so much as grave conversation myself; I could hear it for ever. Indeed I have often been surprised how a man of sentiment¹ could ever admire those light, airy pleasures, where nothing reaches the heart.

Marlow. It's — a disease — of the mind, madam. In the variety of tastes there must be some who, wanting a relish — for — um — a — um —

Miss Hardcastle. I understand you, sir. There must be some who, wanting a relish for refined pleasures, pretend to despise what they are incapable of tasting.

Marlow. My meaning, madam, but infinitely better expressed. And I can't help observing — a —

Miss Hardcastle. (*Aside.*) Who could ever suppose this fellow impudent upon some occasions! (*To him.*) You were going to observe, sir, —

¹ a man of sentiment: A sly reference to the popular comedy. See also *Miss Hardcastle's* line, "a sober, sentimental interview," page 42.

Marlow. I was observing, madam — I protest, madam, I forget what I was going to observe.

Miss Hardcastle. (*Aside.*) I vow and so do I. (*To him.*) You were observing, sir, that in this age of hypocrisy, — something about hypocrisy, sir.

Marlow. Yes, madam. In this age of hypocrisy there are few who, upon strict inquiry, do not — a — a —

Miss Hardcastle. I understand you perfectly, sir.

Marlow. (*Aside.*) Egad! and that's more than I do myself!

Miss Hardcastle. You mean that in this hypocritical age there are few who do not condemn in public what they practice in private; and think they pay every debt to virtue when they praise it.

Marlow. True, madam; those who have most virtue in their mouths have least of it in their bosoms. But I'm sure I tire you, madam.

Miss Hardcastle. Not in the least, sir; there's something so agreeable and spirited in your manner, such life and force, — pray, sir, go on.

Marlow. Yes, madam, I was saying — that there are some occasions — when a total want of courage, madam, destroys all the — and puts us — upon — a — a — a —

Miss Hardcastle. I agree with you entirely; a want of courage upon some occasions, assumes the appearance of ignorance, and betrays us when we most want to excel. I beg you'll proceed.

Marlow. Yes, madam. Morally speaking, madam — But I see Miss Neville expecting us in the next room. I would not intrude for the world.

Miss Hardcastle. I protest, sir, I never was

more agreeably entertained in all my life. Pray go on.

Marlow. Yes, madam, I was — But she beckons us to join her. Madam, shall I do myself the honor to attend you?

Miss Hardcastle. Well, then, I'll follow.

Marlow. (*Aside.*) This pretty smooth dialogue has done for me. [*Exit.*

Miss Hardcastle. (*Alone.*) Ha! ha! ha! Was there ever such a sober, sentimental interview? I'm certain he scarce looked in my face the whole time. Yet the fellow, but for his unaccountable bashfulness, is pretty well, too. He has good sense, but then so buried in his fears, that it fatigues one more than ignorance. If I could teach him a little confidence, it would be doing somebody that I know of a piece of service. But who is that somebody? That, faith, is a question I can scarce answer. [*Exit.*

Enter Tony and Miss Neville, followed by Mrs. Hardcastle and Hastings.

Tony. What do you follow me for, cousin Con? I wonder you're not ashamed to be so very engaging.

Miss Neville. I hope, cousin, one may speak to one's own relations, and not be to blame.

Tony. Ay, but I know what sort of a relation you want to make me, though; but it won't do. I tell you, cousin Con, it won't do; so I beg you'll keep your distance. I want no nearer relationship.

[*She follows, coquetting him to the back scene.*

Mrs. Hardcastle. Well, I vow, Mr. Hastings, you are very entertaining. There's nothing in the world I love to talk of so much as London, and the fashions, though I was never there myself.

Hastings. Never there! You amaze me! From your air and manner, I concluded you had been bred all your life either at Ranelagh, St. James's, or Tower Wharf.¹

Mrs. Hardcastle. Oh, sir, you're only pleased to say so. We country persons can have no manner at all. I'm in love with the town, and that serves to raise me above some of our neighboring rustics; but who can have a manner, that has never seen the Pantheon,² the Grotto Gardens,³ the Borough,⁴ and such places, where the nobility chiefly resort? All I can do

¹ **Ranelagh, St. James's, or Tower Wharf:** Ranelagh was built in 1742 at Chelsea, and was long a fashionable resort. Johnson considered it "the finest thing he had ever seen." St. James's may refer to the park, the square, or the parish, all of which were resorts of aristocracy. Tower Wharf was near the Tower in the lower part of town. It was an ungenteel trick that Hastings was playing on Mrs. Hardcastle thus to mingle the high-toned with the vulgar. She, however, unconsciously goes his wit one better in her next speech.

² **Pantheon:** This building at 359 Oxford Street was opened January, 1772. Its chief feature was a rotunda promenade room. Johnson thought it inferior to Ranelagh, but Walpole wrote July 29, 1773, "The Pantheon is still the most beautiful edifice in England."

³ **Grotto Gardens:** These gardens were also known as Jenny's Whim; it is said that they were so named by Johnson (Wheatley and Cunningham, *London Past and Present*, vol. ii, p. 305). "The lowersort of people have their Ranelaghs and their Vauxhalls as well as the quality. Pierrot's inimitable Grotto may be seen for only calling for a pot of beer." *The Connoisseur*, May 15, 1775.

⁴ **Borough:** The borough of Southwark, one of the earliest boroughs in London. Southwark was the thoroughfare between London and the south, and there were many inns, though the borough was not of the highest class of population. The comedy here lies in the mingling of the resorts of high and low life.

is to enjoy London at second-hand. I take care to know every *tête-à-tête* from the *Scandalous Magazine*,¹ and have all the fashions, as they come out, in a letter from the two Miss Rickets of Crooked-lane. Pray, how do you like this head, Mr. Hastings?

Hastings. Extremely elegant and *degagée*, upon my word, madam. Your friseur is a Frenchman, I suppose?

Mrs. Hardcastle. I protest, I dressed it myself from a print in the *Ladies' Memorandum-book*² for the last year.

Hastings. Indeed! Such a head in a side-box,³ at the play-house, would draw as many gazers as my Lady Mayoress at a city ball.

Mrs. Hardcastle. I vow, since inoculation began,⁴ there is no such thing to be seen as a plain woman; so one must dress a little particular, or one may escape in the crowd.

Hastings. But that can never be your case, madam, in any dress. (*Bowing.*)

¹ **Scandalous Magazine:** The journalistic practice of the age was very free in dealing with the reputations of men and women. The *tête-à-têtes* of *The Town and Country Magazine* were especially daring. See *School for Scandal*, Act. I, Sc. 1. In these words Goldsmith was possibly playing on *Scan. Mag.*, the abbreviation of the Latin *scandalum magnatum*. See Sheridan's *Critic*, Act I.

² **Ladies' Memorandum-book:** The best-known annual diary was *The Ladies' Diary: or the Women's Almanack*; first published in 1704, and continuing throughout the nineteenth century.

³ **side-box:** See note on page 17, *The Good-Natured Man*.

⁴ **since inoculation began:** Inoculation was introduced by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu in 1721. In 1763 Walpole wrote to Sir Horace Mann that the great preservative had been stoutly opposed.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Yet what signifies my dressing, when I have such a piece of antiquity by my side as Mr. Hardcastle? All I can say will never argue down a single button from his clothes.¹ I have often wanted him to throw off his great flaxen wig, and where he was bald to plaster it over, like my Lord Pately, with powder.

Hastings. You are right, madam; for, as among the ladies there are none ugly, so among the men there are none old.

Mrs. Hardcastle. But what do you think his answer was? Why, with his usual Gothic vivacity, he said I only wanted him to throw off his wig to convert it into a *tête* for my own wearing.²

Hastings. Intolerable! At your age you may wear what you please, and it must become you.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Pray, Mr. Hastings, what do you take to be the most fashionable age about town?

Hastings. Some time ago forty was all the mode; but I'm told the ladies intend to bring up fifty for the ensuing winter.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Seriously? Then I shall be too young for the fashion.

Hastings. No lady begins now to put on jewels till she's past forty. For instance, Miss there, in a polite circle, would be considered as a child, as a mere maker of samplers.

¹ argue down a single button from his clothes: The coats, under the influence of the macaronies, were so short in front as not to reach to the bottom of the waistcoat by three inches. See Georgiana Hill, *A History of English Dress*, vol. ii.

² *tête* for my own wearing: In 1772 the print called *A Macaroni Courtship* shows that women's wigs displayed the same toupée and curls as the men's.

Mrs. Hardcastle. And yet, Mistress Niece thinks herself as much a woman, and is as fond of jewels, as the oldest of us all.

Hastings. Your niece, is she? And that young gentleman, — a brother of yours, I should presume?

Mrs. Hardcastle. My son, sir. They are contracted to each other. Observe their little sports. They fall in and out ten times a day, as if they were man and wife already. (*To them.*) Well, Tony, child, what soft things are you saying to your cousin Constance this evening?

Tony. I have been saying no soft things; but that it's very hard to be followed about so. Ecod! I've not a place in the house now that's left to myself, but the stable.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Never mind him, Con, my dear. He's in another story behind your back.

Miss Neville. There's something generous in my cousin's manner. He falls out before faces, to be forgiven in private.

Tony. That's a damned confounded — crack.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Ah, he's a sly one! Don't you think they're like each other about the mouth, Mr. Hastings? The Blenkinsop mouth to a T. They're of a size, too. Back to back, my pretties, that Mr. Hastings may see you. Come, Tony.

Tony. You had as good not make me, I tell you. (*Measuring.*)

Miss Neville. Oh, lud! he has almost cracked my head.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Oh, the monster! For shame, Tony. You a man, and behave so!

Tony. If I'm a man, let me have my fortin. Ecod, I'll not be made a fool of no longer.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Is this, ungrateful boy, all that I'm to get for the pains I have taken in your education? I that have rocked you in your cradle, and fed that pretty mouth with a spoon! Did not I work that waistcoat to make you genteel? Did not I prescribe for you every day, and weep while the receipt was operating?

Tony. Ecod! you had reason to weep, for you have been dosing me ever since I was born. I have gone through every receipt in the Complete Huswife¹ ten times over; and you have thoughts of coursing me through Quincy² next spring. But, Ecod! I tell you, I'll not be made a fool of no longer.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Was n't it all for your good, viper? Was n't it all for your good?

Tony. I wish you'd let me and my good alone, then. Snubbing this way when I'm in spirits! If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not to keep dinging it, dinging it into one so.

Mrs. Hardcastle. That's false; I never see you when you're in spirits. No, Tony, you then go to the alehouse or kennel. I'm never to be delighted with your agreeable wild notes, unfeeling monster!

Tony. Ecod! mamma, your own notes are the wildest of the two.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Was ever the like? But I see he wants to break my heart; I see he does.

¹ the Complete Huswife: *The Compleat Housewife: or Accomplished Gentlewoman's Companion*; first issued 1729.

² Quincy: John Quincy was author of *The Dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians*, first edition 1721.

Hastings. Dear madam, permit me to lecture the young gentleman a little. I'm certain I can persuade him to his duty.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Well, I must retire. Come, Constance, my love. You see, Mr. Hastings, the wretchedness of my situation. Was ever poor woman so plagued with a dear, sweet, pretty, provoking, undutiful boy?

[*Exeunt Mrs. Hardcastle and Miss Neville.*]

Tony. (Singing.) *There was a young man riding by, and fain would have his will. Rang do didlo dee.*—Don't mind her. Let her cry. It's the comfort of her heart. I have seen her and sister cry over a book for an hour together; and they said they liked the book the better the more it made them cry.¹

Hastings. Then you're no friend to the ladies, I find, my pretty young gentleman?

Tony. That's as I find 'um.

Hastings. Not to her of your mother's choosing, I dare answer? And she appears to me a pretty, well-tempered girl.

Tony. That's because you don't know her as well as I. Ecod! I know every inch about her; and there's not a more bitter, cantankerous toad in all Christendom.

Hastings. (Aside.) Pretty encouragement, this, for a lover.

Tony. I have seen her since the height of that. She has as many tricks as a hare in a thicket, or a colt the first day's breaking.

¹ the more it made them cry : Compare Act I, Sc. 1, "has the last novel been too moving?" and see note on p. 99.

Hastings. To me she appears sensible and silent.

Tony. Ay, before company. But when she's with her playmates, she's as loud as a hog in a gate.

Hastings. But there is a meek modesty about her that charms me.

Tony. Yes, but curb her never so little, she kicks up, and you're flung in a ditch.

Hastings. Well, but you must allow her a little beauty. — Yes, you must allow her some beauty.

Tony. Bandbox! She's all a made-up thing, mun. Ah! could you but see Bet Bouncer of these parts, you might then talk of beauty. Ecod! she has two eyes as black as sloes, and cheeks as broad and red as a pulpit cushion. She'd make two of she.

Hastings. Well, what say you to a friend that would take this bitter bargain off your hands?

Tony. Anan!

Hastings. Would you thank him that would take Miss Neville, and leave you to happiness and your dear Betsy?

Tony. Ay; but where is there such a friend, for who would take *her*?

Hastings. I am he. If you but assist me, I'll engage to whip her off to France, and you shall never hear more of her.

Tony. Assist you! Ecod I will, to the last drop of my blood. I'll clap a pair of horses to your chaise that shall trundle you off in a twinkling, and maybe get you a part of her fortin besides, in jewels, that you little dream of.

Hastings. My dear Squire, this looks like a lad of spirit.

Tony. Come along then, and you shall see more of my spirit before you have done with me. (*Singing.*)

We are the boys

That fears no noise

Where the thundering cannons roar.

[*Exeunt.*]

ACT THE THIRD

Scene, THE HOUSE.

Enter Hardcastle.

Hardcastle. What could my old friend Sir Charles mean by recommending his son as the modestest young man in town? To me he appears the most impudent piece of brass that ever spoke with a tongue. He has taken possession of the easy chair by the fire-side already. He took off his boots in the parlor, and desired me to see them taken care of. I'm desirous to know how his impudence affects my daughter. She will certainly be shocked at it.

Enter Miss Hardcastle, plainly dressed.

Hardcastle. Well, my Kate, I see you have changed your dress, as I bid you; and yet, I believe, there was no great occasion.

Miss Hardcastle. I find such a pleasure, sir, in obeying your commands, that I take care to observe them without ever debating their propriety.

Hardcastle. And yet, Kate, I sometimes give you some cause, particularly when I recommended my modest gentleman to you as a lover to-day.

Miss Hardcastle. You taught me to expect some-

thing extraordinary, and I find the original exceeds the description.

Hardcastle. I was never so surprised in my life! He has quite confounded all my faculties.

Miss Hardcastle. I never saw anything like it; and a man of the world, too!

Hardcastle. Ay, he learned it all abroad; what a fool was I, to think a young man could learn modesty by travelling. He might as soon learn wit at a masquerade.

Miss Hardcastle. It seems all natural to him.

Hardcastle. A good deal assisted by bad company and a French dancing-master.

Miss Hardcastle. Sure, you mistake, papa. A French dancing-master could never have taught him that timid look — that awkward address — that bashful manner.

Hardcastle. Whose look, whose manner, child?

Miss Hardcastle. Mr. Marlow's: his *mauvaise honte*,¹ his timidity, struck me at the first sight.

Hardcastle. Then your first sight deceived you; for I think him one of the most brazen first sights that ever astonished my senses.

Miss Hardcastle. Sure, sir, you rally! I never saw any one so modest.

Hardcastle. And can you be serious! I never saw such a bouncing, swaggering puppy since I was born. Bully Dawson² was but a fool to him.

¹ *mauvaise honte*: bashfulness.

² *Bully Dawson*: A Whitefriars swashbuckler of the seventeenth century; appears often in literature, in the essays of Addison and Steele, as the original of Captain Hackum in Shadwell's *Squire of Alsatia*, and in Tom Brown's *Letters from the Dead to the Living*.

Miss Hardcastle. Surprising! He met me with a respectful bow, a stammering voice, and a look fixed on the ground.

Hardcastle. He met me with a loud voice, a lordly air, and a familiarity that made my blood freeze again.

Miss Hardcastle. He treated me with diffidence and respect; censured the manners of the age; admired the prudence of girls that never laughed; tired me with apologies for being tiresome; then left the room with a bow, and "Madam, I would not for the world detain you."

Hardcastle. He spoke to me as if he knew me all his life before; asked twenty questions, and never waited for an answer; interrupted my best remarks with some silly pun; and when I was in my best story of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, he asked if I had not a good hand at making punch. Yes, Kate, he asked your father if he was a maker of punch!

Miss Hardcastle. One of us must certainly be mistaken.

Hardcastle. If he be what he has shown himself, I'm determined he shall never have my consent.

Miss Hardcastle. And if he be the sullen thing I take him, he shall never have mine.

Hardcastle. In one thing then we are agreed — to reject him.

Miss Hardcastle. Yes — but upon conditions. For if you should find him less impudent, and I more presuming; if you find him more respectful, and I more importunate — I don't know — the fellow is well enough for a man — Certainly we don't meet many such at a horse-race in the country.

Hardcastle. If we should find him so — But that's impossible. The first appearance has done my business. I'm seldom deceived in that.

Miss Hardcastle. And yet there may be many good qualities under that first appearance.

Hardcastle. Ay, when a girl finds a fellow's outside to her taste, she then sets about guessing the rest of his furniture. With her a smooth face stands for good sense, and a genteel figure for every virtue.

Miss Hardcastle. I hope, sir, a conversation begun with a compliment to my good sense, won't end with a sneer at my understanding!

Hardcastle. Pardon me, Kate. But if young Mr. Brazen can find the art of reconciling contradictions, he may please us both, perhaps.

Miss Hardcastle. And as one of us must be mistaken, what if we go to make farther discoveries?

Hardcastle. Agreed. But depend on 't, I'm in the right.

Miss Hardcastle. And, depend on 't, I'm not much in the wrong. [*Exeunt.*

Enter Tony, running in with a casket.

Tony. Ecod! I have got them. Here they are. My cousin Con's necklaces, bobs and all. My mother shan't cheat the poor souls out of their fortin neither. Oh! my genus, is that you?

Enter Hastings.

Hastings. My dear friend, how have you managed with your mother? I hope you have amused her with pretending love for your cousin, and that you are willing to be reconciled at last? Our horses will be refreshed in a short time, and we shall soon be ready to set off.

Tony. And here 's something to bear your charges by the way (*giving the casket*); — your sweetheart's jewels. Keep them; and hang those, I say, that would rob you of one of them!

Hastings. But how have you procured them from your mother?

Tony. Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no fibs. I procured them by the rule of thumb. If I had not a key to every drawer in my mother's bureau, how could I go to the alehouse so often as I do? An honest man may rob himself of his own at any time.

Hastings. Thousands do it every day. But, to be plain with you, Miss Neville is endeavoring to procure them from her aunt this very instant. If she succeeds, it will be the most delicate way, at least, of obtaining them.

Tony. Well, keep them, till you know how it will be. But I know how it will be well enough; she'd as soon part with the only sound tooth in her head.

Hastings. But I dread the effects of her resentment when she finds she has lost them.

Tony. Never you mind her resentment; leave *me* to manage that. I don't value her resentment the bounce of a cracker. Zounds! here they are! Morrice! Prance!

[*Exit Hastings.*]

Tony, Mrs. Hardcastle, and Miss Neville.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Indeed, Constance, you amaze me. Such a girl as you want jewels? It will be time enough for jewels, my dear, twenty years hence, when your beauty begins to want repairs.

Miss Neville. But what will repair beauty at forty, will certainly improve it at twenty, madam.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Yours, my dear, can admit of none. That natural blush is beyond a thousand ornaments. Besides, child, jewels are quite out at present. Don't you see half the ladies of our acquaintance, my Lady Kill-day-light, and Mrs. Crump, and the rest of them, carry their jewels to town, and bring nothing but paste and marcasites¹ back?

Miss Neville. But who knows, madam, but somebody that shall be nameless would like me best with all my little finery about me?

Mrs. Hardcastle. Consult your glass, my dear, and then see if, with such a pair of eyes, you want any better sparklers. What do you think, Tony, my dear? Does your cousin Con want any jewels, in your eyes, to set off her beauty?

Tony. That's as hereafter may be.

Miss Neville. My dear aunt, if you knew how it would oblige me.

Mrs. Hardcastle. A parcel of old-fashioned rose and table-cut things. They would make you look like the court of King Solomon at a puppet-show.² Besides, I believe I can't readily come at them. They may be missing, for aught I know to the contrary.

Tony. (*Apart to Mrs. Hardcastle.*) Then why don't you tell her so at once, as she's so longing for them? Tell her they're lost. It's the only way to quiet her. Say they're lost, and call me to bear witness.

¹ **marcasites:** A base metal used for cheap jewelry.

² **King Solomon at a puppet-show:** "Thus the whole employment of my younger years was that of interpreter to Punch and King Solomon in all his glory." Goldsmith's *Adventures of a Strolling Player*.

Mrs. Hardcastle. (*Apart to Tony.*) You know, my dear, I'm only keeping them for you. So if I say they're gone, you'll bear me witness, will you? He! he! he!

Tony. Never fear me. Ecod! I'll say I saw them taken out with my own eyes.

Miss Neville. I desire them but for a day, madam; just to be permitted to show them as relics, and then they may be locked up again.

Mrs. Hardcastle. To be plain with you, my dear Constance, if I could find them you should have them. They're missing, I assure you. Lost, for aught I know; but we must have patience, wherever they are.

Miss Neville. I'll not believe it; this is but a shallow pretence to deny me. I know they are too valuable to be so slightly kept, and as you are to answer for the loss —

Mrs. Hardcastle. Don't be alarmed, Constance. If they be lost, I must restore an equivalent. But my son knows they are missing, and not to be found.

Tony. That I can bear witness to. They are missing, and not to be found; I'll take my oath on't.

Mrs. Hardcastle. You must learn resignation, my dear; for though we lose our fortune, yet we should not lose our patience. See me, how calm I am.

Miss Neville. Ay, people are generally calm at the misfortunes of others.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Now, I wonder a girl of your good sense should waste a thought upon such trumpery. We shall soon find them; and in the mean time you shall make use of my garnets till your jewels be found.

Miss Neville. I detest garnets!

Mrs. Hardcastle. The most becoming things in the world to set off a clear complexion. You have often seen how well they look upon me. You *shall* have them. [Exit.

Miss Neville. I dislike them of all things. — You shan't stir. Was ever anything so provoking, — to mislay my own jewels, and force me to wear her trumpery?

Tony. Don't be a fool. If she gives you the garnets take what you can get. The jewels are your own already. I have stolen them out of her bureau, and she does not know it. Fly to your spark; he'll tell you more of the matter. Leave me to manage *her*.

Miss Neville. My dear cousin!

Tony. Vanish. She's here, and has missed them already. (*Exit Miss Neville.*) Zounds! how she fidgets and spits about like a Catherine wheel.¹

Enter Mrs. Hardcastle.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Confusion! thieves! robbers! we are cheated, plundered, broke open, undone!

Tony. What's the matter, what's the matter, mamma? I hope nothing has happened to any of the good family?

Mrs. Hardcastle. We are robbed. My bureau has been broke open, the jewels taken out, and I'm undone!

Tony. Oh! is that all! Ha! ha! ha! By the laws, I never saw it better acted in my life. Ecod, I thought you was ruined in earnest, ha, ha, ha!

Mrs. Hardcastle. Why, boy, I *am* ruined in earnest. My bureau has been broke open, and all taken away.

¹ Catherine wheel: A pin wheel in fireworks.

Tony. Stick to that ; ha, ha, ha ! stick to that. I 'll bear witness, you know ! call me to bear witness.

Mrs. Hardcastle. I tell you, Tony, by all that 's precious, the jewels are gone, and I shall be ruined forever.

Tony. Sure I know they are gone, and I am to say so.

Mrs. Hardcastle. My dearest Tony, but hear me. They 're gone, I say.

Tony. By the laws, mamma, you make me for to laugh, ha ! ha ! I know who took them well enough, ha ! ha ! ha !

Mrs. Hardcastle. Was there ever such a blockhead, that can't tell the difference between jest and earnest ? I can tell you I 'm not in jest, booby.

Tony. That 's right, that 's right ! You must be in a bitter passion, and then nobody will suspect either of us. I 'll bear witness that they are gone.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Was there ever such a cross-grained brute, that won't hear me ? Can you bear witness that you 're no better than a fool ? Was ever poor woman so beset with fools on one hand, and thieves on the other ?

Tony. I can bear witness to that.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Bear witness again, you block-head, you, and I 'll turn you out of the room directly. My poor niece, what will become of *her* ? Do you laugh, you unfeeling brute, as if you enjoyed my distress ?

Tony. I can bear witness to that.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Do you insult me, monster. I 'll teach you to vex your mother, I will !

Tony. I can bear witness to that. (*He runs off ; she follows him.*)

Maid. But what do you hope from keeping him in his mistake?

Miss Hardcastle. In the first place, I shall be seen, and that is no small advantage to a girl who brings her face to market. Then I shall perhaps make an acquaintance, and that's no small victory gained over one who never addresses any but the wildest of her sex. But my chief aim is to take my gentleman off his guard, and, like an invisible champion of romance, examine the giant's force before I offer to combat.

Maid. But are you sure you can act your part, and disguise your voice so that he may mistake that, as he has already mistaken your person?

Miss Hardcastle. Never fear me. I think I have got the true bar cant — Did your honor call? — Attend the Lion there. — Pipes and tobacco for the Angel. — The Lamb has been outrageous this half hour!

Maid. It will do, madam. But he's here.

[*Exit Maid.*]

Enter Marlow.

Marlow. What a bawling in every part of the house; I have scarce a moment's repose. If I go to the best room, there I find my host and his story; if I fly to the gallery, there we have my hostess with her curtsy down to the ground. I have at last got a moment to myself, and now for recollection. (*Walks and muses.*)

Miss Hardcastle. Did you call sir? Did your honor call?

Marlow. (*Musing.*) As for Miss Hardcastle, she's too grave and sentimental for me.

Miss Hardcastle. Did your honor call? (*She still places herself before him, he turning away.*)

Marlow. No, child. (*Musing.*) Besides, from the glimpse I had of her, I think she squints.

Miss Hardcastle. I'm sure, sir, I heard the bell ring.

Marlow. No, no. (*Musing.*) I have pleased my father, however, by coming down, and I'll to-morrow please myself by returning. (*Taking out his tablets and perusing.*)

Miss Hardcastle. Perhaps the other gentleman called, sir?

Marlow. I tell you no.

Miss Hardcastle. I should be glad to know, sir. We have such a parcel of servants.

Marlow. No, no, I tell you. (*Looks full in her face.*) Yes, child, I think I did call. I wanted — I wanted — I vow, child, you are vastly handsome.

Miss Hardcastle. Oh, la, sir, you'll make one ashamed.

Marlow. Never saw a more sprightly, malicious eye. Yes, yes, my dear, I did call. Have you got any of your — a — what d'ye call it, in the house?

Miss Hardcastle. No, sir, we have been out of that these ten days.

Marlow. One may call in this house, I find, to very little purpose. Suppose I should call for a taste, just by way of trial, of the nectar of your lips; perhaps I might be disappointed in that too.

Miss Hardcastle. Nectar? nectar? That's a liquor there's no call for in these parts. French, I suppose. We keep no French wines here, sir.

Marlow. Of true English growth, I assure you.

Miss Hardcastle. Then it's odd I should not know it. We brew all sorts of wines in this house, and I have lived here these eighteen years.

Marlow. Eighteen years! Why, one would think, child, you kept the bar before you were born. How old are you?

Miss Hardcastle. Oh, sir, I must not tell my age. They say women and music should never be dated.

Marlow. To guess at this distance, you can't be much above forty. (*Approaching.*) Yet nearer, I don't think so much. (*Approaching.*) By coming close to some women, they look younger still; but when we come very close indeed — (*Attempting to kiss her.*)

Miss Hardcastle. Pray, sir, keep your distance. One would think you wanted to know one's age as they do horses, by mark of mouth.

Marlow. I protest, child, you use me extremely ill. If you keep me at this distance, how is it possible you and I can be ever acquainted?

Miss Hardcastle. And who wants to be acquainted with you? I want no such acquaintance, not I. I'm sure you did not treat Miss Hardcastle, that was here a while ago, in this obstropolous¹ manner. I'll warrant me, before her you looked dashed, and kept bowing to the ground, and talked, for all the world, as if you was before a justice of peace.

Marlow. (*Aside.*) Egad, she has hit it, sure enough! (*To her.*) In awe of her, child? Ha! ha! ha! A mere awkward, squinting thing! No, no. I find you

¹ *obstropolous*: *Obstreperous*. By Halliwell held to be genuine London dialect.

don't know me. I laughed and rallied her a little ; but I was unwilling to be too severe. No, I could not be too severe, curse me !

Miss Hardcastle. Oh, then, sir, you are a favorite, I find, among the ladies !

Marlow. Yes, my dear, a great favorite. And yet, hang me, I don't see what they find in me to follow. At the Ladies' Club in town I 'm called their agreeable Rattle. Rattle, child, is not my real name, but one I 'm known by. My name is Solomons ; Mr. Solomons, my dear, at your service. (*Offering to salute her.*)

Miss Hardcastle. Hold, sir, you are introducing me to your club, not to yourself. And you 're so great a favorite there, you say ?

Marlow. Yes, my dear. There 's Mrs. Mantrap, Lady Betty Blackleg, the Countess of Sligo, Mrs. Langhorns, old Miss Biddy Buckskin,¹ and your humble servant, keep up the spirit of the place.

Miss Hardcastle. Then it 's a very merry place, I suppose ?

Marlow. Yes, as merry as cards, suppers, wine, and old women can make us.

Miss Hardcastle. And their agreeable Rattle, ha ! ha ! ha !

Marlow. (*Aside.*) Egad ! I don't quite like this chit. She looks knowing, methinks. You laugh, child ?

Miss Hardcastle. I can't but laugh to think what

¹ *Biddy Buckskin*: It would appear through a letter by Horace Walpole, March 27, 1773, that at the first performance this name was *Rachel* Buckskin. Walpole says that the allusion is to Miss Rachel Lloyd, the housekeeper at Kensington Palace, and founder of the "Albemarle Street," mentioned a few lines above as the "Ladies' Club."

time they all have for minding their work, or their family.

Marlow. (Aside.) All's well; she don't laugh at me. *(To her.)* Do you ever work, child?

Miss Hardcastle. Ay, sure. There's not a screen or a quilt in the whole house but what can bear witness to that.

Marlow. Odso! then you must show me your embroidery. I embroider and draw patterns myself a little. If you want a judge of your work, you must apply to me. *(Seizing her hand.)*

Enter Hardcastle, who stands in surprise.

Miss Hardcastle. Ay, but the colors don't look well by candle-light. You shall see it all in the morning. *(Struggling.)*

Marlow. And why not now, my angel? Such beauty fires beyond the power of resistance. Pshaw! the father here! My old luck; I never nicked seven¹ that I did not throw ames ace² three times following.

[Exit Marlow.]

Hardcastle. So, madam! So I find *this* is your modest lover. This is your humble admirer, that kept his eyes fixed on the ground, and only adored at humble distance. Kate, Kate, art thou not ashamed to deceive your father so?

Miss Hardcastle. Never trust me, dear papa, but he's still the modest man I first took him for; you'll be convinced of it as well as I.

¹ nicked seven : To throw seven with the dice was a very lucky throw.

² ames ace : Sometimes written ambs-ace; double ace, the lowest throw at dice. Used as a figure for bad luck.

Hardcastle. By the hand of my body, I believe his impudence is infectious! Did n't I see him seize your hand? Did n't I see him haul you about like a milk-maid? And now you talk of his respect and his modesty, forsooth!

Miss Hardcastle. But if I shortly convince you of his modesty, that he has only the faults that will pass off with time, and the virtues that will improve with age, I hope you'll forgive him.

Hardcastle. The girl would actually make one run mad! I tell you I'll not be convinced. I am convinced. He has scarcely been three hours in the house, and he has already encroached on all my prerogatives. You may like his impudence, and call it modesty; but my son-in-law, madam, must have very different qualifications.

Miss Hardcastle. Sir, I ask but this night to convince you.

Hardcastle. You shall not have half the time, for I have thoughts of turning him out this very hour.

Miss Hardcastle. Give me that hour, then, and I hope to satisfy you.

Hardcastle. Well, an hour let it be then. But I'll have no trifling with your father. All fair and open; do you mind me?

Miss Hardcastle. I hope, sir, you have ever found that I considered your commands as my pride; for your kindness is such that my duty as yet has been inclination.

[*Exeunt.*

ACT THE FOURTH

Scene, THE HOUSE.

Enter Hastings and Miss Neville.

Hastings. You surprise me! Sir Charles Marlow expected here this night? Where have you had your information?

Miss Neville. You may depend upon it. I just saw his letter to Mr. Hardcastle, in which he tells him he intends setting out a few hours after his son.

Hastings. Then, my Constance, all must be completed before he arrives. He knows me; and should he find me here, would discover my name, and perhaps my designs, to the rest of the family.

Miss Neville. The jewels, I hope, are safe?

Hastings. Yes, yes. I have sent them to Marlow, who keeps the keys of our baggage. In the mean time, I'll go to prepare matters for our elopement. I have had the Squire's promise of a fresh pair of horses; and, if I should not see him again, will write him further directions. *[Exit.]*

Miss Neville. Well, success attend you! In the mean time, I'll go amuse my aunt with the old pretence of a violent passion for my cousin. *[Exit.]*

Enter Marlow, followed by a Servant.

Marlow. I wonder what Hastings could mean by sending me so valuable a thing as a casket to keep for him, when he knows the only place I have is the seat of a post-coach at an inn-door. Have you deposited the casket with the landlady, as I ordered you? Have you put it into her own hands?

Servant. Yes, your honor.

Marlow. She said she'd keep it safe, did she?

Servant. Yes; she said she'd keep it safe enough. She asked me how I came by it; and she said she had a great mind to make me give an account of myself.

[*Exit Servant.*]

Marlow. Ha! ha! ha! They're safe, however. What an unaccountable set of beings have we got amongst! This little bar-maid, though, runs in my head most strangely, and drives out the absurdities of all the rest of the family. She's mine, she must be mine, or I'm greatly mistaken!

[*Enter Hastings.*]

Hastings. Bless me! I quite forgot to tell her that I intended to prepare at the bottom of the garden. Marlow here, and in spirits too!

Marlow. Give me joy, George! Crown me, shadow me with laurels! Well, George, after all, we modest fellows don't want for success among the women.

Hastings. Some women, you mean. But what success has your honor's modesty been crowned with now, that it grows so insolent upon us?

Marlow. Did n't you see the tempting, brisk, lovely little thing, that runs about the house with a bunch of keys to its girdle?

Hastings. Well, and what then?

Marlow. She's mine, you rogue, you. Such fire. such motion, such eyes, such lips—but, egad! she would not let me kiss them though.

Hastings. But are you sure, so very sure of her?

Marlow. Why, man, she talked of showing me her work above stairs, and I am to improve the pattern.

Hastings. But how can *you*, Charles, go about to rob a woman of her honor?

Marlow. Pshaw! pshaw! We all know the honor of the bar-maid of an inn. I don't intend to *rob* her, take my word for it; there's nothing in this house I shan't honestly *pay* for.

Hastings. I believe the girl has virtue.

Marlow. And if she has, I should be the last man in the world that would attempt to corrupt it.

Hastings. You have taken care, I hope, of the casket I sent you to lock up? It's in safety?

Marlow. Yes, yes; it's safe enough. I have taken care of it. But how could you think the seat of a post-coach at an inn-door a place of safety? Ah! numscull! I have taken better precautions for you than you did for yourself — I have —

Hastings. What?

Marlow. I have sent it to the landlady to keep for you.

Hastings. To the landlady!

Marlow. The landlady.

Hastings. You did?

Marlow. I did. She's to be answerable for its forthcoming, you know.

Hastings. Yes, she'll bring it forth with a witness.

Marlow. Was n't I right? I believe you'll allow that I acted prudently upon this occasion.

Hastings. (*Aside.*) He must not see my uneasiness.

Marlow. You seem a little disconcerted, though, methinks. Sure nothing has happened?

Hastings. No, nothing. Never was in better spirits

in all my life. And so you left it with the landlady, who, no doubt, very readily undertook the charge.

Marlow. Rather too readily; for she not only kept the casket, but, through her great precaution, was going to keep the messenger too. Ha! ha! ha!

Hastings. He! he! he! They're safe, however.

Marlow. As a guinea in a miser's purse.

Hastings. (*Aside.*) So now all hopes of fortune are at an end, and we must set off without it. (*To him.*) Well, Charles, I'll leave you to your meditations on the pretty bar-maid, and he! he! he! may you be as successful for yourself as you have been for me!

[*Exit.*

Marlow. Thank ye, George; I ask no more. — Ha! ha! ha!

Enter Hardcastle.

Hardcastle. I no longer know my own house. It's turned all topsy-turvy. His servants have got drunk already. I'll bear it no longer; and yet, from my respect for his father, I'll be calm. (*To him.*) Mr. Marlow, your servant. I'm your very humble servant. (*Bowing low.*)

Marlow. Sir, your humble servant. (*Aside.*) What's to be the wonder now?

Hardcastle. I believe, sir, you must be sensible, sir, that no man alive ought to be more welcome than your father's son, sir. I hope you think so?

Marlow. I do from my soul, sir. I don't want much entreaty. I generally make my father's son welcome wherever he goes.

Hardcastle. I believe you do, from my soul, sir. But though I say nothing to your own conduct, that

of your servants is insufferable. Their manner of drinking is setting a very bad example in this house, I assure you.

Marlow. I protest, my very good sir, that is no fault of mine. If they don't drink as they ought, *they* are to blame. I ordered them not to spare the cellar; I did, I assure you. (*To the side-scene.*) Here, let one of my servants come up. (*To him.*) My positive directions were, that as I did not drink myself, they should make up for my deficiencies below.

Hardcastle. Then they had your orders for what they do? I'm satisfied!

Marlow. They had, I assure you. You shall hear from one of themselves.

Enter Servant, drunk.

Marlow. You, Jeremy! Come forward, sirrah! What were my orders? Were you not told to drink freely, and call for what you thought fit, for the good of the house?

Hardcastle. (*Aside.*) I begin to lose my patience.

Jeremy. Please your honor, liberty and Fleet-street forever! Though I'm but a servant, I'm as good as another man. I'll drink for no man before supper, sir, damme! Good liquor will sit upon a good supper, but a good supper will not sit upon — hiccup — upon my conscience, sir. [*Erit.*]

Marlow. You see, my old friend, the fellow is as drunk as he can possibly be. I don't know what you'd have more, unless you'd have the poor devil soused in a beer barrel.

Hardcastle. Zounds! he'll drive me distracted, if I contain myself any longer. Mr. Marlow, sir! I have

submitted to your insolence for more than four hours, and I see no likelihood of its coming to an end. I'm now resolved to be master here, sir, and I desire that you and your drunken pack may leave my house directly.

Marlow. Leave your house! — Sure, you jest, my good friend? What? when I am doing what I can to please you!

Hardcastle. I tell you, sir, you don't please me; so I desire you'll leave my house.

Marlow. Sure you cannot be serious? at this time of night, and such a night? You only mean to banter me.

Hardcastle. I tell you, sir, I'm serious! and now that my passions are roused, I say this house is mine, sir; this house is mine, and I command you to leave it directly.

Marlow. Ha! ha! ha! A puddle in a storm. I shan't stir a step, I assure you. (*In a serious tone.*) This your house, fellow! It's my house. This is my house. Mine, while I choose to stay. What right have you to bid me leave this house, sir? I never met with such impudence, curse me; never in my whole life before.

Hardcastle. Nor I, confound me if ever I did! To come to my house, to call for what he likes, to turn me out of my own chair, to insult the family, to order his servants to get drunk, and then to tell me, "This house is mine, sir!" By all that's impudent, it makes me laugh. Ha! ha! ha! Pray, sir, (*bantering*) as you take the house, what think you, of taking the rest of the furniture? There's a pair of silver candlesticks, and there's a fire-screen, and here's a pair of

brazen-nosed bellows ; perhaps you may take a fancy to them ?

Marlow. Bring me your bill, sir ; bring me your bill, and let's make no more words about it.

Hardcastle. There are a set of prints, too. What think you of the *Rake's Progress*¹ for your own apartment ?

Marlow. Bring me your bill, I say, and I'll leave you and your infernal house directly.

Hardcastle. Then there's a mahogany table that you may see your face in.

Marlow. My bill, I say.

Hardcastle. I had forgot the great chair for your own particular slumbers, after a hearty meal.

Marlow. Zounds ! bring me my bill, I say, and let's hear no more on't.

Hardcastle. Young man, young man, from your father's letter to me, I was taught to expect a well-bred, modest man as a visitor here, but now I find him no better than a coxcomb and a bully ; but he will be down here presently, and shall hear more of it.

[*Erit.*

Marlow. How's this ! Sure I have not mistaken the house ? Everything looks like an inn ; the servants cry " coming " ; the attendance is awkward ; the barmaid, too, to attend us. But she's here, and will further inform me. Whither so fast, child ? A word with you.

Enter Miss Hardcastle.

Miss Hardcastle. Let it be short, then. I'm in a hurry. (*Aside.*) I believe he begins to find out

¹ the *Rake's Progress*: A famous series of paintings by Goldsmith's old friend Hogarth.

his mistake, But it's too soon quite to undeceive him.

Marlow. Pray, child, answer me one question. What are you, and what may your business in this house be?

Miss Hardcastle. A relation of the family, sir.

Marlow. What! a poor relation?

Miss Hardcastle. Yes, sir, a poor relation, appointed to keep the keys, and to see that the guests want nothing in my power to give them.

Marlow. That is, you act as the bar-maid of this inn.

Miss Hardcastle. Inn! O law — what brought that into your head? One of the best families in the county keep an inn! — Ha! ha! ha! old Mr. Hardcastle's house an inn!

Marlow. Mr. Hardcastle's house! Is this house Mr. Hardcastle's house, child?

Miss Hardcastle. Ay, sure. Whose else should it be?

Marlow. So, then, all's out, and I have been damnablely imposed on. Oh, confound my stupid head, I shall be laughed at over the whole town! I shall be stuck up in caricatura¹ in all the print-shops. The *Dullissimo-Macaroni*.² To mistake this house of all

¹ caricatura: Satirical prints were even then appearing in the shop windows in the Strand ridiculing the dandies of the time. Compare Lofty in *The Good-Natured Man*, Act V, "have I had my hand to addresses, and my head in the print-shops?"

² Macaroni: This term was applied to the fops and dandies of the end of the eighteenth century. *The New English Dictionary* gives the first use for the year 1764, and conjectures its origin as arising from the well-known Macaroni Club. It seems more probable that the term arose from the popularity of Garrick's

others for an inn, and my father's old friend for an innkeeper! What a swaggering puppy must he take me for! What a silly puppy do I find myself! There, again, may I be hanged, my dear, but I mistook you for the bar-maid.

Miss Hardcastle. Dear me! dear me! I'm sure there's nothing in my *behaviour* to put me upon a level with one of that stamp.

Marlow. Nothing, my dear, nothing. But I was in for a list of blunders, and could not help making you a subscriber. My stupidity saw everything the wrong way. I mistook your assiduity for assurance, and your simplicity for allurement. But it's over — this house I no more show *my* face in.

Miss Hardcastle. I hope, sir, I have done nothing to disoblige you. I'm sure I should be sorry to affront any gentleman who has been so polite, and said so many civil things to me. I'm sure I should be sorry (*pretending to cry*) if he left the family upon my account. I'm sure I should be sorry people said anything amiss, since I have no fortune but my character.

Marlow. (*Aside.*) By Heaven! she weeps! This is the first mark of tenderness I ever had from a modest woman, and it touches me. (*To her.*) Excuse me, my lovely girl; you are the only part of the family I leave with reluctance. But, to be plain with you, the difference of our birth, fortune, and education, make an

The Male-Coquette, played at Drury Lane in 1757, in which a young woman (Miss Macklin) took the part of a sham Italian, Il Marchese di Macaroni, in ridiculing the exquisite graces of Daffodil (played by Woodward). The term "macaroni" had the broadest use for several decades. Compare the fourth line of *Yankee Doodle*.

honorable connection impossible ; and I can never harbor a thought of seducing simplicity that trusted in my honor, or bringing ruin upon one whose only fault was being too lovely.

Miss Hardcastle. (Aside.) Generous man ! I now begin to admire him. *(To him.)* But I am sure my family is as good as Miss Hardcastle's ; and though I'm poor, that's no great misfortune to a contented mind ; and, until this moment, I never thought that it was bad to want fortune.

Marlow. And why now, my pretty simplicity ?

Miss Hardcastle. Because it puts me at a distance from one, that, if I had a thousand pound I would give it all to.

Marlow. (Aside.) This simplicity bewitches me so, that if I stay I'm undone. I must make one bold effort and leave her. *(To her.)* Your partiality in my favor, my dear, touches me most sensibly ; and were I to live for myself alone, I could easily fix my choice. But I owe too much to the opinion of the world, too much to the authority of a father ; so that — I can scarcely speak it — it affects me ! Farewell. *[Exit.]*

Miss Hardcastle. I never knew half his merit till now. He shall not go if I have power or art to detain him. I'll still preserve the character in which I *stooped to conquer*, but will undeceive my papa, who, perhaps, may laugh him out of his resolution. *[Exit.]*

Enter Tony and Miss Neville.

Tony. Ay, you may steal for yourselves the next time. I have done my duty. She has got the jewels again, that's a sure thing ; but she believes it was all a mistake of the servants.

Miss Neville. But, my dear cousin, sure you won't forsake us in this distress? If she in the least suspects that I am going off, I shall certainly be locked up, or sent to my aunt Pedigree's, which is ten times worse.

Tony. To be sure, aunts of all kinds are damned bad things. But what can I do? I have got you a pair of horses that will fly like Whistle Jacket;¹ and I'm sure you can't say but I have courted you nicely before her face. Here she comes; we must court a bit or two more, for fear she should suspect us.

[*They retire and seem to fondle.*]

Enter Mrs. Hardcastle.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Well, I was greatly fluttered, to be sure. But my son tells me it was all a mistake of the servants. I shan't be easy, however, till they are fairly married, and then let her keep her own fortune. But what do I see? Fondling together, as I'm alive. I never saw Tony so sprightly before. Ah! have I caught you, my pretty doves? What, billing, exchanging stolen glances, and broken murmurs? Ah!

Tony. As for murmurs, mother, we grumble a little now and then, to be sure. But there's no love lost between us.

Mrs. Hardcastle. A mere sprinkling, Tony, upon the flame, only to make it burn brighter.

Miss Neville. Cousin Tony promises to give us more of his company at home. Indeed, he shan't leave us any more. It won't leave us, Cousin Tony, will it?

Tony. Oh, it's a pretty creature! No, I'd sooner leave my horse in a pound, than leave you when you

¹ *Whistle Jacket*: A famous race-horse. His picture was painted by George Stubbs, A. R. A.

smile upon one so. Your laugh makes you so becoming.

Miss Neville. Agreeable cousin! Who can help admiring that natural humor, that pleasant, broad, red, thoughtless (*patting his cheek*),—ah! it's a bold face!

Mrs. Hardcastle. Pretty innocence.

Tony. I'm sure I always loved cousin Con's hazel eyes, and her pretty long fingers, that she twists this way and that over the haspicholls,¹ like a parcel of bobbins.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Ah! he would charm the bird from the tree. I was never so happy before. My boy takes after his father, poor Mr. Lumpkin, exactly. The jewels, my dear Con, shall be yours incontinently. You shall have them. Is n't he a sweet boy, my dear. You shall be married to-morrow, and we'll put off the rest of his education, like Dr. Drowsy's sermons, to a fitter opportunity.

Enter Diggory.

Diggory. Where's the Squire? I have got a letter for your worship.

Tony. Give it to my mamma. She reads all my letters first.

Diggory. I had orders to deliver it into your own hands.

Tony. Who does it come from?

Diggory. Your worship mun ask that o' the letter itself.

[*Exit Diggory.*]

Tony. I could wish to know, though. (*Turning the letter, and gazing on it.*)

Miss Neville. (*Aside.*) Undone, undone! A letter

¹ haspicholls: A corrupt form of harpsichord.

to him from Hastings. I know the hand. If my aunt sees it, we are ruined forever. I'll keep her employed a little if I can. (*To Mrs. Hardcastle.*) But I have not told you, madam, of my cousin's smart answer just now to Mr. Marlow. We so laughed — you must know, madam — this way a little, for he must not hear us. (*They confer.*)

Tony. (*Still gazing.*) A damned cramp piece of penmanship as ever I saw in my life. I can read your print-hand very well; but here there are such handles, and shanks, and dashes, that one can scarce tell the head from the tail. *To Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire.* It's very odd, I can read the outside of my letters, where my own name is, well enough. But when I come to open it, it's all — buzz. That's hard, very hard; for the inside of the letter is always the cream of the correspondence.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Ha! ha! ha! Very well, very well. And so my son was too hard for the philosopher.

Miss Neville. Yes, madam; but you must hear the rest, madam. A little more this way, or he may hear us. You'll hear how he puzzled him again.

Mrs. Hardcastle. He seems strangely puzzled now himself, methinks.

Tony. (*Still gazing.*) A damned up-and-down hand, as if it was disguised in liquor. (*Reading.*) *Dear Sir,* — Ay, that's that. Then there's an *M*, and a *T*, and an *S*, but whether the next be an *izzard*¹ or an *R*, confound me, I cannot tell!

Mrs. Hardcastle. What's that, my dear; can I give you any assistance?

¹ *izzard*: An old name for the letter Z.

Miss Neville. Pray, aunt, let me read it. Nobody reads a cramp hand better than I. (*Twisting the letter from her.*) Do you know who it is from?

Tony. Can't tell, except from Dick Ginger, the feeder.

Miss Neville. Ay, so it is. (*Pretending to read.*) DEAR SQUIRE, Hoping that you're in health, as I am at this present. The gentlemen of the Shake-bag club¹ has cut the gentlemen of the Goose-green quite out of feather. The odds — um — odd battle — um — long fighting — um — here, here, it's all about cocks, and fighting; it's of no consequence; here, put it up, put it up. (*Thrusting the crumpled letter upon him.*)

Tony. But I tell you, miss, it's of all the consequence in the world! I would not lose the rest of it for a guinea. Here, mother, do you make it out. Of no consequence! (*Giving Mrs. Hardcastle the letter.*)

Mrs. Hardcastle. How's this? (*Reads.*) Dear Squire, I'm now waiting for Miss Neville with a postchaise and pair, at the bottom of the garden, but I find my horses yet unable to perform the journey. I expect you'll assist us with a pair of fresh horses, as you promised. Despatch is necessary, as the hag — ay, the hag — your mother, will otherwise suspect us. Yours, Hastings. Grant me patience. I shall run distracted! My rage chokes me!

Miss Neville. I hope, madam, you'll suspend your resentment for a few moments, and not impute to me any impertinence, or sinister design, that belongs to another.

¹ Shake-bag club: A shake-bag is a large fighting cock. (*Standard Dictionary.*)

Mrs. Hardcastle. (*Curtseying very low.*) Fine spoken, madam; you are most miraculously polite and engaging, and quite the very pink of courtesy and circumspection, madam. (*Changing her tone.*) And you, you great ill-fashioned oaf, with scarce sense enough to keep your mouth shut, — were you too joined against me? But I'll defeat all your plots in a moment. As for you, madam, since you have got a pair of fresh horses ready, it would be cruel to disappoint them. So, if you please, instead of running away with your spark, prepare, this very moment, to run off with *me*. Your old Aunt Pedigree will keep you secure, I'll warrant me. You, too, sir, may mount your horse, and guard us upon the way. Here, Thomas, Roger, Diggory! I'll show you that I wish you better than you do yourselves. [*Exit.*]

Miss Neville. So, now I'm completely ruined.

Tony. Ay, that's a sure thing.

Miss Neville. What better could be expected from being connected with such a stupid fool, — and after all the nods and signs I made him!

Tony. By the laws, miss, it was your own cleverness, and not my stupidity, that did your business. You were so nice and so busy with your Shake-bags and Goose-greens that I thought you could never be making believe.

•
Enter Hastings.

Hastings. So, sir, I find by my servant that you have shown my letter, and betrayed us. Was this well done, young gentleman?

Tony. Here's another. Ask miss, there, who betrayed you. Ecod! it was her doing, not mine.

Enter Marlow.

Marlow. So, I have been finely used here among you. Rendered contemptible, driven into ill-manners, despised, insulted, laughed at.

Tony. Here's another. We shall have old Bedlam broke loose presently.

Miss Neville. And there, sir, is the gentleman to whom we all owe every obligation.

Marlow. What can I say to him? A mere boy, an idiot, whose ignorance and age are a protection.

Hastings. A poor, contemptible booby, that would but disgrace correction.

Miss Neville. Yet with cunning and malice enough to make himself merry with all our embarrassments.

Hastings. An insensible cub.

Marlow. Replete with tricks and mischief.

Tony. Baw! damme, but I'll fight you both, one after the other, — with baskets.

Marlow. As for him, he's below resentment. But your conduct, Mr. Hastings, requires an explanation. You knew of my mistakes, yet would not undeceive me.

Hastings. Tortured as I am with my own disappointments, is this a time for explanations? It is not friendly, Mr. Marlow.

Marlow. But, sir —

Miss Neville. Mr. Marlow, we never kept on your mistake, till it was too late to undeceive you. Be pacified.

Enter Servant.

Servant. My mistress desires you'll get ready immediately, madam. The horses are putting to. Your

hat and things are in the next room. We are to go thirty miles before morning. [Exit Servant.]

Miss Neville. Well, well, I'll come presently.

Marlow. (*To Hastings.*) Was it well done, sir, to assist in rendering me ridiculous? To hang me out for the scorn of all my acquaintance? Depend upon it, sir, I shall expect an explanation.

Hastings. Was it well done, sir, if you're upon that subject, to deliver what I entrusted to yourself to the care of another, sir?

Miss Neville. Mr. Hastings! Mr. Marlow! Why will you increase my distress by this groundless dispute? I implore, I entreat you —

Enter Servant.

Servant. Your cloak, madam. My mistress is impatient.

Miss Neville. I come. (*Exit Servant.*) Pray, be pacified. If I leave you thus, I shall die with apprehension!

Enter Servant.

Servant. Your fan, muff, and gloves, madam. The horses are waiting. [Exit Servant.]

Miss Neville. Oh, Mr. Marlow! if you knew what a scene of constraint and ill-nature lies before me, I am sure it would convert your resentment into pity.

Marlow. I'm so distracted with a variety of passions that I don't know what I do. Forgive me, madam. George, forgive me. You know my hasty temper, and should not exasperate it.

Hastings. The torture of my situation is my only excuse.

Miss Neville. Well, my dear Hastings, if you have

that esteem for me that I think, that I am sure you have, your constancy for three years will but increase the happiness of our future connection. If —

Mrs. Hardcastle. (*Within.*) Miss Neville! Constance! why, Constance, I say!

Miss Neville. I'm coming! Well, constancy. Remember, constancy is the word. [*Exit.*]

Hastings. My heart! how can I support this! To be so near happiness, and such happiness!

Marlow. (*To Tony.*) You see now, young gentleman, the effects of your folly. What might be amusement to you is here disappointment, and even distress.

Tony. (*From a reverie.*) Ecod, I have hit it. It's here! Your hands. Yours, and yours, my poor Sulky. — My boots there, ho! — Meet me, two hours hence, at the bottom of the garden; and if you don't find Tony Lumpkin a more good-natured fellow than you thought for, I'll give you leave to take my best horse, and Bet Bouncer into the bargain! Come along. My boots, ho! [*Exeunt.*]

ACT THE FIFTH

Scene I, THE HOUSE.

Enter Hastings and Servant.

Hastings. You saw the old lady and Miss Neville drive off, you say?

Servant. Yes, your honor. They went off in a post-coach, and the young Squire went on horseback. They're thirty miles off by this time.

Hastings. Then all my hopes are over.

Servant. Yes, sir. Old Sir Charles is arrived. He and the old gentleman of the house have been laughing at Mr. Marlow's mistake this half hour. They are coming this way. [*Erit.*

Hastings. Then I must not be seen. So now to my fruitless appointment at the bottom of the garden. This is about the time. [*Erit.*

Enter Sir Charles Marlow and Hardcastle.

Hardcastle. Ha! ha! ha! The peremptory tone in which he sent forth his sublime commands!

Sir Charles. And the reserve with which I suppose he treated all your advances.

Hardcastle. And yet he might have seen something in me above a common innkeeper, too.

Sir Charles. Yes, Dick, but he mistook you for an uncommon innkeeper; ha! ha! ha!

Hardcastle. Well, I'm in too good spirits to think of anything but joy. Yes, my dear friend, this union of our families will make our personal friendships hereditary; and though my daughter's fortune is but small —

Sir Charles. Why, Dick, will you talk of fortune to me? My son is possessed of more than a competence already, and can want nothing but a good and virtuous girl to share his happiness and increase it. If they like each other, as you say they do —

Hardcastle. If, man! I tell you they *do* like each other. My daughter as good as told me so.

Sir Charles. But girls are apt to flatter themselves, you know.

Hardcastle. I saw him grasp her hand in the warmest manner, myself; and here he comes to put you out of your *ifs*, I warrant him.

Enter Marlow.

Marlow. I come, sir, once more, to ask pardon for my strange conduct. I can scarce reflect on my insolence without confusion.

Hardcastle. Tut, boy, a trifle. You take it too gravely. An hour or two's laughing with my daughter will set all to rights again. She'll never like you the worse for it.

Marlow. Sir, I shall be always proud of her approbation.

Hardcastle. Approbation is but a cold word, Mr. Marlow; if I am not deceived, you have something more than approbation thereabouts. You take me?

Marlow. Really, sir, I have not that happiness.

Hardcastle. Come, boy, I'm an old fellow, and know what's what as well as you that are younger. I know what has passed between you; but mum.

Marlow. Sure, sir, nothing has passed between us but the most profound respect on my side, and the most distant reserve on hers. You don't think, sir, that my impudence has been passed upon all the rest of the family?

Hardcastle. Impudence! No, I don't say that — not quite impudence — though girls like to be played with, and rumped a little, too, sometimes. But she has told no tales, I assure you.

Marlow. I never gave her the slightest cause.

Hardcastle. Well, well, I like modesty in its place well enough; but this is over-acting, young gentleman. You *may* be open. Your father and I will like you the better for it.

Marlow. May I die, sir, if I ever —

Hardcastle. I tell you she don't dislike you ; and as I am sure you like her —

Marlow. Dear sir, — I protest, sir —

Hardcastle. I see no reason why you should not be joined as fast as the parson can tie you.

Marlow. But hear me, sir —

Hardcastle. Your father approves the match ; I admire it ; every moment's delay will be doing mischief ; so —

Marlow. But why won't you hear me ? By all that's just and true, I never gave Miss Hardcastle the slightest mark of my attachment, or even the most distant hint to suspect me of affection. We had but one interview, and that was formal, modest, and uninteresting.

Hardcastle. (*Aside.*) This fellow's formal, modest impudence is beyond bearing.

Sir Charles. And you never grasped her hand, or made any protestations ?

Marlow. As heaven is my witness, I came down in obedience to your commands. I saw the lady without emotion, and parted without reluctance. I hope you'll exact no further proofs of my duty, nor prevent me from leaving a house in which I suffer so many mortifications. [*Exit.*

Sir Charles. I'm astonished at the air of sincerity with which he parted.

Hardcastle. And I'm astonished at the deliberate intrepidity of his assurance.

Sir Charles. I dare pledge my life and honor upon his truth.

Hardcastle. Here comes my daughter, and I would stake my happiness upon her veracity.

Enter Miss Hardcastle.

Hardcastle. Kate, come hither, child. Answer us sincerely, and without reserve ; has Mr. Marlow made you any professions of love and affection ?

Miss Hardcastle. The question is very abrupt, sir. But since you require unreserved sincerity, I think he has.

Hardcastle. (*To Sir Charles.*) You see.

Sir Charles. And pray, madam, have you and my son had more than one interview ?

Miss Hardcastle. Yes, sir, several.

Hardcastle. (*To Sir Charles.*) You see.

Sir Charles. But did he profess any attachment ?

Miss Hardcastle. A lasting one.

Sir Charles. Did he talk of love ?

Miss Hardcastle. Much, sir.

Sir Charles. Amazing ! And all this formally ?

Miss Hardcastle. Formally.

Hardcastle. Now, my friend, I hope you are satisfied.

Sir Charles. And how did he behave, madam ?

Miss Hardcastle. As most professed admirers do ; said some civil things of my face ; talked much of his want of merit, and the greatness of mine ; mentioned his heart, gave a short tragedy speech, and ended with pretended rapture.

Sir Charles. Now I'm perfectly convinced, indeed. I know his conversation among women to be modest and submissive. This forward, canting, ranting manner by no means describes him, and, I am confident, he never sate for the picture.

Miss Hardcastle. Then what, sir, if I should con-

vince you to your face of my sincerity? If you and my papa, in about half an hour, will place yourselves behind that screen, you shall hear him declare his passion to me in person.

Sir Charles. Agreed. And if I find him what you describe, all my happiness in him must have an end.

[*Exit.*

Miss Hardcastle. And if you don't find him what I describe — I fear my happiness must never have a beginning.

Scene II, THE BACK OF THE GARDEN.

Enter Hastings.

Hastings. What an idiot am I to wait here for a fellow who probably takes a delight in mortifying me. He never intended to be punctual, and I'll wait no longer. What do I see? It is he, and perhaps with news of my Constance.

Enter Tony, booted and spattered.¹

Hastings. My honest Squire! I now find you a man of your word. This looks like friendship.

Tony. Ay, I'm your friend, and the best friend you have in the world, if you knew but all. This riding by night, by the bye, is cursedly tiresome. It has shook me worse than the basket of a stage-coach.

Hastings. But how? where did you leave your fellow-travellers? Are they in safety? Are they housed?

Tony. Five and twenty miles in two hours and a

¹ *spattered*: An unusual verbal form from "spat," an abbreviation of "spatterdash," meaning a cloth gaiter, originally used for riding.

half is no such bad driving. The poor beasts have smoked for it: rabbit me! but I'd rather ride forty miles after a fox, than ten with such *varment*.

Hastings. Well, but where have you left the ladies? I die with impatience.

Tony. Left them! Why, where should I leave them but where I found them?

Hastings. This is a riddle.

Tony. Riddle me this, then. What's that goes round the house, and round the house, and never touches the house?

Hastings. I'm still astray.

Tony. Why, that's it, mon. I have led them astray. By jingo, there's not a pond nor slough within five miles of the place but they can tell the taste of.

Hastings. Ha! ha! ha! I understand; you took them in a round, while they supposed themselves going forward. And so you have at last brought them home again.

Tony. You shall hear. I first took them down Feather-bed lane, where we stuck fast in the mud. I then rattled them crack over the stones of Up-and-down Hill. I then introduced them to the gibbet on Heavy-tree Heath; and from that, with a *circumbendibus*,¹ I fairly lodged them in the horse-pond at the bottom of the garden.

Hastings. But no accident, I hope?

Tony. No, no; only mother is confoundedly frightened. She thinks herself forty miles off. She's sick of the journey; and the cattle can scarce crawl. So, if your own horses be ready, you may whip off with

¹ *circumbendibus*: A roundabout course or method.

Cousin, and I'll be bound that no soul here can budge a foot to follow you.

Hastings. My dear friend, how can I be grateful?

Tony. Ay, now it's "dear friend," "noble Squire." Just now, it was all "idiot," "cub," and run me through the guts. Damn *your* way of fighting, I say. After we take a knock in this part of the country, we kiss and be friends. But if you had run me through the guts, then I should be dead, and you might go kiss the hangman.

Hastings. The rebuke is just. But I must hasten to relieve Miss Neville; if you keep the old lady employed, I promise to take care of the young one.

Tony. Never fear me. Here she comes. Vanish! (*Exit Hastings.*) She's got from the pond, and dragged up to the waist like a mermaid.

Enter Mrs. Hardcastle.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Oh, Tony, I'm killed! Shook! Battered to death! I shall never survive it. That last jolt, that laid us against the quickset hedge, has done my business.

Tony. Alack, mamma, it was all your own fault. You would be for running away by night, without knowing one inch of the way.

Mrs. Hardcastle. I wish we were at home again. I never met so many accidents in so short a journey. Drenched in the mud, overturned in a ditch, stuck fast in a slough, jolted to a jelly, and at last to lose our way! Whereabouts do you think we are, Tony?

Tony. By my guess, we should be upon Crack-skull Common, about forty miles from home.

Mrs. Hardcastle. O lud! O lud! The most noto-

rious spot in all the country. We only want a robbery to make a complete night on 't.

Tony. Don't be afraid, mamma; don't be afraid. Two of the five that kept here are hanged, and the other three may not find us. Don't be afraid. Is that a man that's galloping behind us? No, it's only a tree. Don't be afraid.

Mrs. Hardcastle. The fright will certainly kill me.

Tony. Do you see anything like a black hat moving behind the thicket?

Mrs. Hardcastle. Oh, death!

Tony. No, it's only a cow. Don't be afraid, mamma, don't be afraid.

Mrs. Hardcastle. As I'm alive, Tony, I see a man coming towards us. Ah, I am sure on 't! If he perceives us, we are undone.

Tony. (*Aside.*) Father-in-law, by all that's unlucky, come to take one of his night walks. (*To her.*) Ah, it's a highwayman, with pistols as long as my arm. A damned ill-looking fellow!

Mrs. Hardcastle. Good Heaven defend us! He approaches.

Tony. Do you hide yourself in that thicket, and leave me to manage him. If there be any danger, I'll cough and cry hem. When I cough, be sure to keep close. (*Mrs. Hardcastle hides behind a tree in the back scene.*)

Enter Hardcastle.

Hardcastle. I'm mistaken, or I heard voices of people in want of help. Oh, Tony, is that you? I did not expect you so soon back. Are your mother and her charge in safety?

Tony. Very safe, sir, at my Aunt Pedigree's. Hem.

Mrs. Hardcastle. (*From behind.*) Ah, death! I find there's danger.

Hardcastle. Forty miles in three hours; sure that's too much, my youngster.

Tony. Stout horses and willing minds make short journeys, as they say. Hem.

Mrs. Hardcastle. (*From behind.*) Sure, he'll do the dear boy no harm.

Hardcastle. But I heard a voice here; I should be glad to know from whence it came.

Tony. It was I, sir, talking to myself, sir. I was saying that forty miles in four hours was very good going. Hem. As to be sure it was. Hem. I have got a sort of cold by being out in the air. We'll go in, if you please. Hem.

Hardcastle. But if you talked to yourself, you did not answer yourself. I'm certain I heard two voices, and resolved (*raising his voice*) to find the other out.

Mrs. Hardcastle. (*From behind.*) Oh! he's coming to find me out. Oh!

Tony. What need you go, sir, if I tell you? Hem. I'll lay down my life for the truth — hem — I'll tell you all, sir. (*Detaining him.*)

Hardcastle. I tell you I will not be detained. I insist on seeing. It's in vain to expect I'll believe you.

Mrs. Hardcastle. (*Running forward from behind.*) O lud! he'll murder my poor boy, my darling! Here, good gentleman, whet your rage upon me. Take my money, my life, but spare that young gentleman; spare my child, if you have any mercy.

Hardcastle. My wife, as I'm a Christian! From whence can she come, or what does she mean?

Mrs. Hardcastle. (*Kneeling.*) Take compassion on us, good Mr. Highwayman. Take our money, our watches, all we have, but spare our lives. We will never bring you to justice; indeed we won't, good Mr. Highwayman.

Hardcastle. I believe the woman's out of her senses. What, Dorothy, don't you know *me*?

Mrs. Hardcastle. Mr. Hardcastle, as I'm alive! My fears blinded me. But who, my dear, could have expected to meet you here, in this frightful place, so far from home? What has brought you to follow us?

Hardcastle. Sure, Dorothy, you have not lost your wits? So far from home, when you are within forty yards of your own door! (*To him.*) This is one of your old tricks, you graceless rogue, you! (*To her.*) Don't you know the gate, and the mulberry tree; and don't you remember the horse-pond, my dear?

Mrs. Hardcastle. Yes, I shall remember the horse-pond as long as I live; I have caught my death in it. (*To Tony.*) And is it to you, you graceless varlet, I owe all this? I'll teach you to abuse your mother, I will.

Tony. Ecod, mother, all the parish says you have spoiled me, so you may take the fruits on't.

Mrs. Hardcastle. I'll spoil you, I will.

[*Follows him off the stage. Exit.*]

Hardcastle. There's morality, however, in his reply.

[*Exit.*]

Enter Hastings and Miss Neville.

Hastings. My dear Constance, why will you delib-

erate thus? If we delay a moment, all is lost forever. Pluck up a little resolution, and we shall soon be out of the reach of her malignity.

Miss Neville. I find it impossible. My spirits are so sunk with the agitations I have suffered, that I am unable to face any new danger. Two or three years' patience will at last crown us with happiness.

Hastings. Such a tedious delay is worse than inconstancy. Let us fly, my charmer! Let us date our happiness from this very moment. Perish fortune. Love and content will increase what we possess beyond a monarch's revenue. Let me prevail!

Miss Neville. No, Mr. Hastings, no. Prudence once more comes to my relief, and I will obey its dictates. In the moment of passion, fortune may be despised, but it ever produces a lasting repentance. I'm resolved to apply to Mr. Hardcastle's compassion and justice for redress.

Hastings. But though he had the will he has not the power to relieve you.

Miss Neville. But he has influence, and upon that I am resolved to rely.

Hastings. I have no hopes. But, since you persist, I must reluctantly obey you. [*Exeunt.*]

Scene III, THE HOUSE.

Enter Sir Charles Marlow and Miss Hardcastle.

Sir Charles. What a situation am I in! If what you say appears, I shall then find a guilty son. If what he says be true, I shall then lose one that, of all others, I most wished for a daughter.

Miss Hardcastle. I am proud of your approbation; and to show I merit it, if you place yourselves as I directed, you shall hear his explicit declaration. But he comes.

Sir Charles. I'll to your father, and keep him to the appointment. [Exit Sir Charles.

Enter Marlow.

Marlow. Though prepared for setting out, I come once more to take leave; nor did I, till this moment, know the pain I feel in the separation.

Miss Hardcastle. (*In her own natural manner.*) I believe these sufferings cannot be very great, sir, which you can so easily remove. A day or two longer, perhaps, might lessen your uneasiness, by showing the little value of what you now think proper to regret.

Marlow. (*Aside.*) This girl every moment improves upon me. (*To her.*) It must not be, madam; I have already trifled too long with my heart. My very pride begins to submit to my passion. The disparity of education and fortune, the anger of a parent, and the contempt of my equals begin to lose their weight; and nothing can restore me to myself but this painful effort of resolution.

Miss Hardcastle. Then go, sir; I'll urge nothing more to detain you. Though my family be as good as hers you came down to visit, and my education, I hope, not inferior, what are these advantages without equal affluence? I must remain contented with the slight approbation of imputed merit; I must have only the mockery of your addresses, while all your serious aims are fixed on fortune.

Enter Hardcastle and Sir Charles Marlow, from behind.

Sir Charles. Here, behind this screen.

Hardcastle. Ay, ay; make no noise. I'll engage my Kate covers him with confusion at last.

Marlow. By heavens, madam, fortune was ever my smallest consideration. Your beauty at first caught my eye; for who could see that without emotion? But every moment that I converse with you, steals in some new grace, heightens the picture, and gives it stronger expression. What at first seemed rustic plainness, now appears refined simplicity. What seemed forward assurance, now strikes me as the result of courageous innocence and conscious virtue.

Sir Charles. What can it mean? He amazes me!

Hardcastle. I told you how it would be. Hush!

Marlow. I am now determined to stay, madam, and I have too good an opinion of my father's discernment, when he sees you, to doubt his approbation.

Miss Hardcastle. No, Mr. Marlow, I will not, cannot detain you. Do you think I could suffer a connection in which there is the smallest room for repentance? Do you think I would take the mean advantage of a transient passion to load you with confusion? Do you think I could ever relish that happiness which was acquired by lessening yours?

Marlow. By all that's good, I can have no happiness but what's in your power to grant me! Nor shall I ever feel repentance but in not having seen your merits before. I will stay, even contrary to your wishes; and though you should persist to shun me, I will make my respectful assiduities atone for the levity of my past conduct.

Miss Hardcastle. Sir, I must entreat you'll desist. As our acquaintance began, so let it end, in indifference. I might have given an hour or two to levity; but seriously, Mr. Marlow, do you think I could ever submit to a connection where I must appear mercenary, and you imprudent? Do you think I could ever catch at the confident addresses of a secure admirer?

Marlow. (Kneeling.) Does this look like security? Does this look like confidence? No, madam, every moment that shows me your merit, only serves to increase my diffidence and confusion. Here let me continue —

Sir Charles. I can hold it no longer. Charles, Charles, how hast thou deceived me! Is this your indifference, your uninteresting conversation?

Hardcastle. Your cold contempt! your formal interview! What have you to say now?

Marlow. That I'm all amazement! What can it mean?

Hardcastle. It means that you can say and unsay things at pleasure; that you can address a lady in private, and deny it in public; that you have one story for us, and another for my daughter.

Marlow. Daughter! — this lady your daughter?

Hardcastle. Yes, sir, my only daughter — my Kate; whose else should she be?

Marlow. Oh, the devil!

Miss Hardcastle. Yes, sir, that very identical tall, squinting lady you were pleased to take me for (*curt-seying*); she that you addressed as the mild, modest, sentimental man of gravity, and the bold, for-

ward, agreeable Rattle of the Ladies' Club. Ha! ha! ha!

Marlow. Zounds, there's no bearing this; it's worse than death!

Miss Hardcastle. In which of your characters, sir, will you give us leave to address you? As the faltering gentleman, with looks on the ground, that speaks just to be heard, and hates hypocrisy; or the loud, confident creature, that keeps it up with Mrs. Mantrap, and old Miss Biddy Buckskin, till three in the morning? Ha! ha! ha!

Marlow. Oh, curse on my noisy head! I never attempted to be impudent yet that I was not taken down. I must be gone.

Hardcastle. By the hand of my body, but you shall not. I see it was all a mistake, and I am rejoiced to find it. You shall not, sir, I tell you. I know she'll forgive you. Won't you forgive him, Kate? We'll all forgive you. Take courage, man.

[They retire, she tormenting him, to the back scene.]

Enter Mrs. Hardcastle and Tony.

Mrs. Hardcastle. So, so, they're gone off. Let them go, I care not.

Hardcastle. Who gone?

Mrs. Hardcastle. My dutiful niece and her gentleman, Mr. Hastings, from town. He who came down with our modest visitor here.

Sir Charles. Who, my honest George Hastings? As worthy a fellow as lives, and the girl could not have made a more prudent choice.

Hardcastle. Then, by the hand of my body, I'm proud of the connection.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Well, if he has taken away the lady, he has not taken her fortune; that remains in this family to console us for her loss.

Hardcastle. Sure, Dorothy, you would not be so mercenary?

Mrs. Hardcastle. Ay, that's my affair, not yours.

Hardcastle. But you know if your son, when of age, refuses to marry his cousin, her whole fortune is then at her own disposal.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Ay, but he's not of age, and she has not thought proper to wait for his refusal.

Enter Hastings and Miss Neville.

Mrs. Hardcastle. (*Aside.*) What, returned so soon? I begin not to like it.

Hastings. (*To Hardcastle.*) For my late attempt to fly off with your niece, let my present confusion be my punishment. We are now come back, to appeal from your justice to your humanity. By her father's consent I first paid her my addresses, and our passions were first founded in duty.

Miss Neville. Since his death, I have been obliged to stoop to dissimulation to avoid oppression. In an hour of levity, I was ready even to give up my fortune to secure my choice. But I am now recovered from the delusion, and hope from your tenderness what is denied me from a nearer connection.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Pshaw! pshaw; this is all but the whining end of a modern novel.¹

¹ whining end of a modern novel : Goldsmith had in *The Critical Review* for 1760 written a satire on this style of milk-and-water novel under the romantic title of *Jemima and Louisa*. See note to p. 48.

Hardcastle. Be it what it will, I'm glad they 're come back to reclaim their due. Come hither, Tony, boy. Do you refuse this lady's hand, whom I now offer you?

Tony. What signifies my refusing? You know I can't refuse her till I'm of age, father.

Hardcastle. While I thought concealing your age, boy, was likely to conduce to your improvement, I concurred with your mother's desire to keep it secret. But since I find she turns it to a wrong use, I must now declare you have been of age this three months.

Tony. Of age! Am I of age, father?

Hardcastle. Above three months.

Tony. Then you'll see the first use I'll make of my liberty. (*Taking Miss Neville's hand.*) Witness all men, by these presents, that I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of BLANK place, refuse you, Constantia Neville, spinster, of no place at all, for my true and lawful wife. So Constance Neville may marry whom she pleases, and Tony Lumpkin is his own man again!

Sir Charles. Oh, brave Squire!

Hastings. My worthy friend!

Mrs. Hardcastle. My undutiful offspring.

Marlow. Joy, my dear George, I give you joy sincerely! And could I prevail upon my little tyrant here to be less arbitrary, I should be the happiest man alive, if you would return me the favor.

Hastings. (*To Miss Hardcastle.*) Come, madam, you are now driven to the very last scene of all your contrivances. I know you like him, I'm sure he loves you, and you must and shall have him.

Hardcastle. (*Joining their hands.*) And I say so,

too. And, Mr. Marlow, if she makes as good a wife as she has a daughter, I don't believe you'll ever repent your bargain. So now to supper. To-morrow we shall gather all the poor of the parish about us, and the Mistakes of the Night shall be crowned with a merry morning. So, boy, take her; and as you have been mistaken in the mistress, my wish is, that you may never be mistaken in the wife. *[Exeunt Omnes.*

EPILOGUE

BY DR. GOLDSMITH.

SPOKEN BY MRS. BULKLEY IN THE CHARACTER OF MISS
HARDCASTLE.

WELL, having stooped to conquer with success,
And gained a husband without aid from dress,
Still, as a bar-maid, I could wish it too,
As I have conquered him to conquer you :
And let me say, for all your resolution,
That pretty bar-maids have done execution.
Our life is all a play, composed to please ;
“ We have our exits ¹ and our entrances.”
The first act shows ² the simple country maid,
Harmless and young, of everything afraid ;
Blushes when hired, and with unmeaning action,
“ I hopes as how to give you satisfaction.”
Her second act displays a livelier scene, —
Th’ unblushing bar-maid of a country inn,
Who whisks about the house, at market caters,
Talks loud, coquets the guests, and scolds the waiters.
Next the scene shifts to town, and there she soars,
The chop-house toast of ogling connoisseurs.³
On Squires and Cits she there displays her arts,

¹ “ We have our exits ” ; *As You Like It*, Act II, Sc. 7.

² The first act shows: Goldsmith here had in mind Jaques’ seven ages of man, *As You Like It* (Act II, Sc. 7), as is also shown in the above note.

³ connoisseurs: Dandies and critics of the arts. Compare *The Connoisseur*, a periodical started in 1754 by Thornton and Colman.

And on the gridiron broils her lovers' hearts ;
And, as she smiles, her triumphs to complete,
E'en common-councilmen forget to eat.
The fourth act shows her wedded to the Squire,
And Madam now begins to hold it higher ;
Pretends to taste, at Operas cries *caro* !
And quits her *Nancy Dawson*¹ for *Che Faro* :²
Doats upon dancing, and in all her pride,
Swims round the room, the Heinel of Cheapside ;³
Ogles and leers, with artificial skill,
Till, having lost in age the power to kill,
She sits all night at cards, and ogles at spadille.
Such, through our lives, th' eventful history !
The fifth and last act still remains for me :
The bar-maid now for your protection prays,
Turns female barrister, and pleads for Bayes.⁴

¹ **Nancy Dawson** : According to Dobson this is a song named for a famous horn-pipe dancer who died at Hampstead, 1767.

² **Che Faro** : The first words of a line in Gluck's opera of *Orfeo*, 1764.

³ **Heinel of Cheapside** : The Flemish danseuse Mademoiselle Heinel, or Ingle, first came to London in December, 1771. She immediately made a sensation. Walpole often mentions her in his letters.

⁴ **Bayes** : Here refers to the poet, with an indirect allusion to a character in Buckingham's *Rehearsal*. Sometimes refers to the poet's garland. "Nor from his neighbor's garden crops his Bays," Prologue to *The Brothers* (1770).

EPILOGUE¹

TO BE SPOKEN IN THE CHARACTER OF TONY LUMPEIN.

BY J. CRADOCK, ESQ.²

WELL, now all 's ended, and my comrades gone,
 Pray what becomes of *mother's nonly son*?
 A hopeful blade! — in town I'll fix my station,
 And try to make a bluster in the nation.
 As for my cousin Neville, I renounce her,
 Off, in a crack, I'll carry big Bet Bouncer.

Why should not I in the great world appear?
 I soon shall have a thousand pounds a year;
 No matter what a man may here inherit,
 In London — gad, they've some regard to spirit.
 I see the horses prancing up the streets,
 And big Bet Bouncer bobs to all she meets;
 Then hoiks³ to jigs and pastimes every night —
 Not to the plays — they say it ain't polite:
 To Sadler's Wells,⁴ perhaps, or operas go,
 And once, by chance, to the roratorio.⁵

¹ Epilogue: This came too late to be spoken. — GOLDSMITH.

² J. Cradock: Joseph Cradock (1742–1826), a wealthy man of letters of Leicestershire. Author of *Zobeide* (1771), founded on Voltaire's *Les Scythes*, and *The Caar* (1824).

³ hoiks: A call used in hunting.

⁴ Sadler's Wells: The new Music House of Sadler's Wells was built of stone in 1765 on the site of the old garden which had been established in 1684. In the time of Goldsmith the hall was in very good repute.

⁵ roratorio: Another instance of reduplication occurs in the second line of the Epilogue, "mother's nonly son." Compare Ralph Simnell's "ninniversity" in Greene's *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

Thus, here and there, forever up and down,
We 'll set the fashions, too, to half the town ;
And then at auctions — money ne'er regard —
Buy pictures, like the great, ten pounds a yard :
Zounds ! we shall make these London gentry say,
We know what 's damned genteel ¹ as well as they !

¹ **We know what's damned genteel:** Another sneer at popular comedy.

